The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,498—New Series BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTBOER 30, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY
— POONAH ...	3130	550	J. Orman	3rd Nov.
L. BOKHARA ...	2932	500	H. Weighell	1 th „
— SURAT ...	3112	530	A.W. Adamson	17th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
SUTLEJ	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	3rd Nov.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	17th „

Return Tickets are now issued:—	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	6·

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th September, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 21th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines.
II do..... 340		II do. 350	
III do..... 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other first Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, on Wednesday..........1st Nov. 1882.
CHINA, on Friday..........1st Dec. 1882.
MANILLA, on Friday..........15th Dec. 1882.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Monday....1st Jan. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa. I Class	Calais Route. R 95		Brighton Route R 90	
„ ..II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 58
From Naples. I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	.. 130
„ ..II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Oct. 11, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,017 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 30th October.

She has, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built specially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only. She carries a Doctor.

These steamers make the run to Marseilles in 20 days.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
For further particulars apply to
Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

The above steamer will be followed by the Canton, which will sail for Marseilles, 21st November.

N.B.—Owing to the quick outward passage of the above steamer, the date of her departure has been altered from 6th November to 30th October.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE S. S. ARMENIA, 3,395 tons, 480-horse power, Captain Geo. H. Read, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL, on the 31st October, 1882.

For passages apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P. nl.	Comdrs.	About
s. s. ARMENIA	3,395	480	G. H. Read	31st Oct.
*s. s. ISCHIA	4,000	600	J. Macdonald	11th Nov.
s. s. ROUMANIA	3,395	484	T. G. Knos	18th do.
s. s. CALIFORNIA	3,410	1,017	Wm. Young	28th do.
s. s. NUBIA	4,500	600	——	9th Dec.

* This steamer does not carry passengers.

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

*s. s. TRINACRIA	2,107	424	——	4th Nov.

* This steamer does not carry passengers.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates and further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 16th October, 1882. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRM heretofore CARRIED on by us the undersigned at Bombay and Shanghai under the style of NATHAN & Co. has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent on 1st November, 1882.

S. A. NATHAN.
J. A. NATHAN.
Bombay, 26th October, 1882.

LAWN-TENNIS AND RACQUETS.

LAWN-TENNIS and RACQUET BATS, made under personal superintendence, of best material:—

	Rs.	a.	
1. Lawn-Tennis Bats (carved or straight) ..	2	8	each.
2. Racquet do. do. ...	3	0	„
3. Badminton (Gent's or Lady's) ..	1	0	„
4. Lawn-Tennis Nets ...	5	0	„
5. Badminton Nets ...	1	8	„
6. Shuttlecocks ...	2	0	per doz.
7. Riding & Walking Canes-Silver, mounted	1	8	each.
8. Walking Canes do. thick...	4	0	„

Cock handle and fancy bats with monograms made to order. Also just received Jefferies' best Lawn-Tennis and Racquet Gear. Apply to

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Commission Agent, Sialkot (Punjab).

DEVARENNES & CO.
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, CARRIAGE BUILDERS, UPHOLSTERERS, CONTRACTORS, &c., GOWALIA TANK ROAD, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. DEVARENNES and Co. beg to INVITE INSPECTION of their large STOCK of FURNITURE of every description.

They are prepared to furnish Palaces, Durbar Halls, Clubs, Houses and Rooms, and to decorate the same at moderate prices, and are now in a position to produce the latest and most elegant Paris and London designs of Carriages of every description.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS entered into with Up-country Residents for large Orders, and for temporarily furnishing and decorating Durbar Halls, Ball and Reception Rooms.

FURNITURE SUITES sold on the Hire system, *i. e.* Monthly Payments.

Catalogues and Estimates forw n application.

T. DREWET, M. E.
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &c.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED.
MACHINERY, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS.
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated & contracted for.
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, inventor of HODGART'S PRESSES.
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS.
PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL STOKER.
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces.
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.
No. 5, Apollo-street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 Tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd November, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st November, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons, on 5th November, 1882, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. MECCA, 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th November, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 26th October, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. TRINACRIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay, 28th October, 1882. Agents.

SPARKLING VIVONE.

THIS fascinating beverage has since its introduction eighteen months ago, proved a blessing to myriads of consumers. Fever patients say that the inventor *must* have been one of themselves to have been able to gauge their yearnings so accurately, and that, but for Vivone, they could never have pulled through. Intelligent critics reflect with surprise that they once scoffed at a "wine without alcohol," and now cheerfully endorse the inventor's prospectus. The superiority of Vivone as a beverage is admitted on all hands. To be had at every respectable Refreshment Buffet.

Dozen, Rs. 2-8; case of 2 dozens, Rs. 5-6.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

SUPPLIED under special engagement by one of the largest extractors in Norway. His factory is advantageously situated where the Fish can be delivered direct from the boats without being beached, and the extraction being rapidly effected at a low temperature, the result is an oil unsurpassable in paleness and purity. We have the CHOICE OF THIS OIL every season.

The New Season's Oil is now in Stock.
Per Bottle Re. 1.
Per 1 Galon or ½ Gallon Tin, Wholesale Rates.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASOSON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BORO GLYCERIDE.

THE new ANTISEPTIC, recently patented by Prof. Barff for preserving Milk and other articles of Food. Also said to be very serviceable in surgery. A sample shipment received.

Per ounce, 10 annas.
Per pound, Rs. 8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones, carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL HAIR-DOUCHE

IMPARTS a sense of refinement and comfort in the Toilet not otherwise obtainable. Refreshes the brain and counteracts the depressing effect of hot weather.

Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA.
and guaranteed to be
Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins..................Rs.	0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins.................. „	1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PEPSINE WINE

IS manufactured with the best and purest English Pepsine. It is a useful and agreeable preparation made by a new process, so that the Wine contains Pepsine in solution, with its medicinal properties unimpaired.

Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

RICHMOND SMOKING MIXTURE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
RICHMOND SMOKING MIXTURE,
¼ lb. TINS, 12 As. CASH.
RICHMOND SMOKING MIXTURE.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANY PERSON having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Lieutenant ALEXANDER FOSTER, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, will forward them at once to Major SMYTH, East Yorkshire Regiment, President of the Committee of Adjustment, Poona.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, ex s. s. HYDASPES, Supernumerary CHARGERS and POLO PONIES, the property of officers just returned from service in Egypt.

For particulars apply to the CONDUCTOR in charge, Transport Department Lines, near Marine Lines.

FOR SALE,

A NEARLY new full sized LANDAU, built in London, light and easy-running, has been in use only seven months and is in perfect order .. .. Rs. 1,700.

2. A pair of bay Waler MARES, 15-2 and 15-3 high, well matched, fast, quiet, under 7 years old, have had very easy work, and are believed to be sound .. .. Rs. 1,100.

3. A set of black English double HARNESS for the above, in thoroughly good order .. .. Rs. 150.

Or the whole turn-out .. .. Rs. 2,750.

4. A SEMI-BROUGHAM in thoroughly good order, with quilted cover and venetians .. ..Rs. 600.

5. A large well-made ALMIRAH with drawers and lever locks .. .. Rs. 85.

6. A glass BOOK-CASE with four drawers below Rs. 70.

Apply to
A. COTTERELL TUPP, C.S.,
Khamballa Hill, Bombay.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
SEWERAGE WORKS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following approximate quantities of SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES of regular shape and a best quality, in every respect capable of sustaining an internal pressure of not less than 20 lbs. per square inch.

The rates are to include delivery at a Railway Station, Dock, or Bander at Bombay, and tenderers are to state the dates on which they would undertake to deliver wholly or in parcels.

APPROXIMATE QUANTITIES.

	In. in diamr.	
1,500 rung. ft.	18	Socketed Straight Pipes.
4,750 „	15	do. do.
25 Nos.	15″ by 9″	T junctions (single).
125 „	15″ by 6″	quadrant junctions (single).

Tenders to be delivered to the Municipal Commissioner at the Municipal office, Fort, Bombay, at or before noon on MONDAY, the 13th November, 1882.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender that may be received.

If a tender be accepted the successful tenderer will be required to deposit with the Municipal Commissioner the sum of Rs. 1,200 (twelve hundred) as security for the due performance of his contract.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality of Bombay.
Executive Engineer's Office, Municipality, Bombay, 24th October, 1882.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
1883, LETTS'S DIARIES, 1883.
CLOTH BOUND DIARIES.
LONG NARROW OCTAVO.

No.			Cash Rs. a.
15	A week in an opening......7¾ by 3	inches	1 8
	SMALL OCTAVO—SMALL NOTE SIZE.		
13	Ditto ditto ditto......6¼ by 3¾	inches	1 8
12 Enld.	Two days to a page......6¼ by 3¾	„	2 8
	OCTAVO—NOTE PAPER SIZE.		
11	A week in an opening..... 7¾ by 5	„	2 8
9	Two days to a page............7¾ by 5	„	2 14
11-D	Three days in an opening, left page for memos. or accounts, and right for accounts ....7¾ by 5	„	2 14
8	One day to a page ....7¾ by 5	„	3 12

CHEAP OFFICE DIARIES.

No.	OCTAVO—NOTE PAPER SIZE.		Cash Rs. a.
35	A week in an opening with space for Sundays...7¾ by 4¾	inches	0 10
	Ditto interleaved with blotting paper..................	„ „	0 14
	QUARTO—LETTER PAPER SIZE.		
34	Six days to a page, Sundays at foot, interleaved with blotting paper.. ...10 by 8	inches	0 10
33	A week in an opening with space for Sundays.10 by 8	„	0 14
	Ditto interleaved with blotting paper............	„ „	1 2
	FOLIO—FOOLSCAP SIZE.		
32	A week on a page ....12¾ by 8	inches	0 14
	Ditto interleaved with blotting paper	„ „	1 2
31	A week in an opening, with space for Sundays.12¾ by 8	„	0 14
	Ditto interleaved with blotting paper	„ „	1 8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES have attained the greatest success at various Exhibitions including the Intenational Exhibitions of London, Dublin, Paris, Lyons, Vienna, Moscow, Naples and Breman. For particulars apply at 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

TO HORSE-BREEDERS.—FOR SALE, a handsome AUSTRALIAN MARE; grey, 15·2, about 11 years old, at Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co., Girgaum.

TO LET, airy OFFICES and RESIDENCES in the block of buildings in Apollo-street, opposite the old Secretariat. FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKER, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

CONSTANCY,—Your first advertisement was seen, dearie, and was answered in issue of very next day, followed later by letter. Read again carefully and explain to me fully when you write. "Mad as ever."

WANTED, a PUCKAL BULLOCK accustomed to Hill work. Apply W. T., this office.

JUST ARRIVED, a small consignment of LORD'S SAFES.—KIDDLE BROTHERS, 23, Meadow-street.

2, BELL-LANE, Fort, Bombay, COMFORTABLE BOARD and LODGINGS. Recommendations from Military Officers and others.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

M. FREYBERGER, contractor for Artistic Decorations, Importer of Italian Marble, &c., No. 3, Dean Lane, Fort, or Byculla Hotel.

TO LET, top-floor of the two-storied BUNGALOW, corner of Gowalia Tank-road and Cumballa Hill. Address T. BASHFORD, G. I. P. R. offic e.

AN experienced CIVIL ENGINEER, ARCHITECT, and BUILDER, is open to an engagement. Please address, "C. E.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 per doz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Five Million and three quarter pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £800,000 per annum.

TO LET, in Middle Colaba, COLABA CASTLE, from 1st February next or earlier, if required. Apply to Nasarwanjee Muncherjee, 20, Middle Colaba, Admiralty House.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK.—Comfortable PHÆTONS and TONGAS can be had from FRAMJEE ARDASEER, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona, at a very moderate rate.

ANOTHER fresh consignment received of PRINCE OF WALES D. G. CHEESE, BREAKFAST BACON, OX-TONGUES in canvas, and BATH CHOPS.—BARTON & Co., GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

WANTED, two Hindu Gujarati-speaking PASSED MEDICAL PUPILS for dispensaries, Dhrangadra State. Apply to SURGEON, Prince of Wales Hospital, Dhrangadra State. Least salary and enclose testimonials.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETONS and TONGAS can be had for Mahableshwar, Sattara, &c., &c., at very moderate rates from PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Proprietor of stage carriages, Main-street, Poona.

ANOTHER batch of NEW GOODS consisting of Leather Portmanteaus, various sizes Gladstone Bags, Courier and Ladies' Leather Bags, Overland Trunks, Coat Case, &c., &c., also New Fancy Trouserings—at NOOR MAHOMED and Co., 34, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Apollo-street. The new and handsome Dining Saloon is now open. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, Tea & Coffee, Wines, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S SUPERIOR WINES FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.
IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.				CASH. Per doz. Quarts Rs. a.
16 0	... Fine Old	...MARSALA...	Sicily..	16 0
	The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.			
30 0	... Fine Old	...MADEIRA... direct from the Island...		30 0
	Rich and full of body, the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian trip.			
33 0	... Superior Old	... PORT ...	Portugal...	33 0
	This, our well-known Invalid Wine is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.			
26 0	... Fine Old	... PORT ...	Portugal...	26 0
	A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.			
18 0	... Fine	... PORT ...	Portugal...	18 0
	A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.			
	N. B.—Pints of the two first named Ports at an advance of Rs. 3 per case of 2 dozen.			
21 8	... Fine Old	...CARLOWITZ...	Hungarian...	21 8
	This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.			
17 0	.. Fine...	...CARLOWITZ...	Hungarian...	17 0
	Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine.			
	N.B.—Pints of Carlowitz at a small advance.			

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STONE'S LG A (LIGHT) BASS' PALE ALE.

THIS ALE has been Specially Brewed by Messrs. BASS and Co. at our request, to meet the demand there appears to be for a lighter Ale than that hitherto supplied.

It is brewed, as usual, of the finest materials obtainable, and with the exception that it is lighter (being in strength the same as the German and other light Beers) differs in no respect from the Ale so long associated with Messrs. Bass & Co.'s and our own names.

STONE AND SON,
16, GEORGE-STREET, MANSION HOUSE, LONDON.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR "MOURNING."
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

MRS. LAKE,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
No 7 CHURCH GATE STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.

BOOKS.	STATIONERY.
PICTURES.	INDIAN
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.	PHOTOGRAPHS.
	BINOCULARS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.	ALBUMS.
'XMAS CARDS.	LEATHER GOODS.

SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, Ld.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS, HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,

HAVE the pleasure of informing their LOCAL and MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS of the arrival of their NEW GOODS for all Departments.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Fancy Coatings, Angola and Cheviot Suitings, Fancy Trouserings, Vestings, Bed Cords all Shades, Also the New Khakee Cord for Regimental Breeches, Whip Cords for Riding, Brown and Black Velveteens, Blue Serges, Broad Cloths, India Tweeds, &c.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

Oxford Cloths, the genuine article, French Cambrics, Silk and Wool, and Wove Flannel, all thoroughly shrunk.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Plain and Fancy Cotton Socks, Plain and Fancy Merino Socks, Lamb's Wool and Hand Knitted Socks, Merino, Lamb's Wool and Cotton Stockings for Sportsmen, Black Silk and Fancy Striped Socks for Dress.

SCARVES, TIES, &c.

Knot Scarves, Pin Scarves, Bows, &c., &c., all of the latest fashions, Braces, French and English Kid Gloves, Gent's White, Lavender, Drabs assorted, Dogskin, Ringwood, Cloth and White Lisle.

HATS AND HELMETS.

Black Silk Hats for Dress, Drab Tall Hats, Black Felts, Drab, &c., for evening wear. Ladies' Helmets and Felt Hats, Hawkes's Regulation Helmets, Hunting Hats, Ellwood's Helmets, Drab and White, Tweed Hats and Caps for Travellers in great variety.

TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, &c.

Overland Trunks, Rail Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Air-tight Boxes, Tin Cases, Solid leather Hat Boxes, Rug Straps, Hold-alls, Gladstone Bags, Hand Bags, Riding Belt, Money Belts, Fitted Gladstone Bags, Despatch Boxes, Helmet Case's.

RUGS AND MAUDS, &c.

Austrian Striped Rugs; Scotch Mauds, a splendid assortment; Blankets, Scarlet and White; Real Eider Down Quilts, Feether, and Horse Pillows.

Travellers arriving in Bombay or Homeward bound will find every requisite at this Establishment.

THORPE AND CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF MOST VALUABLE JEWELLERY.
High Court Suit No. 589 of 1879.
Itcharam Gangadass *vs.* Nundlal Beharilal and others.

Under instructions of Messrs. H. Bicknell and Ardesir Framjee, Solicitors, H. C., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by public auction, at their sale room No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., most valuable jewellery, set in gold with diamonds, pearls, rubies, emeralds, &c., consisting of 1 necklace, 2 pooches, 3 bazoobunds, 1 pugloo, 2 earrings, 50 rare gold coins, 5 waist chains, 1 neck chain, 2 anklets, and 1 emerald. Also by order of the concerned, 1 handsome open bound brilliants ring, 2 ruby and 1 emerald rings.

The jewellery is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 30th October, 1882.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Prince's Dock Bonded Warehouse, on account of the concerned, ex s.s. Henzada,

A few bags of rice, gunny bags, pepper, sugar, chillies, coir,—&c.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd November, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

An invoice of superior perfumery by the well-known makers Price & Co., consisting of Bear's Grease, Philicome, Macassar Oil, Smelling Salt, Oil of Persia, Circasian Cream, Assorted Soap, Violet powder, Lemon Juice, Aromatic Eau de Cologne, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Jockey Club, Verbena, Kiss me Quick, Rondelatia, Wood violet, Patchouli, Millefluer, Boquet, Spring Flowers, Frangipanni, Rose, &c., &c., in large and small fancy stoppered bottles, Essence Lemon, Vanilla, Almonds, Ratafia, and Sandal-wood.

1 case Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes.
72 cases Foolscap and Printing Papers, Pink Note, Letter and Post Papers.
10 cases coloured Prints.
3 cases Green and Yellow Madapollams and Cambric.
On account of Abdoolally Karimbhai.
By order of Messrs. Abbajee Maganlal & Co.—
1 case, 16 gross, Buffalo Pickers, new.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 30th October, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 85, Harkness-road (close to Messrs. D. S. Kemp and Co.), Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome elegantly carved and plain french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich thin stem and engraved glassware, superior porcelainware, mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, a handsome English-built Victoria with a powerful fast trotting Arab horse and harness, rich table ornaments, handsome large size real China and Japanese richly painted flower vases and jars, handsome oil-paintings and chromolithographs, a 16 light glass chandelier, a 4 light hanging argand lamp by Tucker and Sons, lady and gentleman's saddles, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of THOMAS BROMLEY, Esq., Senior. The same comprises rich thin stem and engraved glassware, superior dinner, dessert, tea and coffee services, best plated cruet, egg and pickle stands, breakfast companion, hotwater curry dishes, biscuit box, tea and coffee service, bread basket, tea pot, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, a set of fruit knives and forks with case, ice pitcher, fish knife and fork, glass covers, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, table cutlery by Mappins, elegantly carved and plain blackwood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining-room, pier, side, writing, round, oval, dressing and washhand tables, oval and round table with marble tops, drawing-room, dining-room, easy, folding, reclining, English, rocking and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dumb waiter, round teapoys, richly carved chiffoniers, round teapoys and table, conversation and sofa couches, ottomon, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, piano stool, dinner waggons with toilet glasses, toilet and hat stands, large size pier glasses in gilt frames with pier tables, large size blackwood bedsteads, dressing table with dressing glass, cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, chest of drawers, a teakwood plate glass door almira, revolving office chair, rich table ornaments, large size real China and Japanese richly painted flower vases and jars, handsome oil paintings, Brussels carpet, table and hanging lamps, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome English-built light Victoria.
1 powerful fast trotting Arab horse, set of single harness, lady and gentleman saddles.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF TOYS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms

On account and at the risk of Abdool Tyeb Heptoola—A T H—8574-75—2 cases toys, ex Daphne

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales grey dhoties.
5 cases prints.
10 cases white stripes and checks.
1 case superior oleographs in gilt frames.
3 cases Alexander's ball thread.
3 cases assorted coloured card thread.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Carnac-bunder and Prince's Dock, landed ex s.s. Galatia, Armenia, and Ischia—

A quantity of troop fittings consisting of deck sheathings, planks, pumps, water casks, kegs, tubs, &c.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE GORDON MILLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazaar by order of Messrs. Kustoor Crushna & Co., and on account and at the risk of John Gordon, Esq.

4 shares in the Gordon Mills Limited, numbered 144, 145, 150, and 159.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 102, Breach Candy, opposite the Swimming Bath, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood and English-made mahogany household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, 4 and 8 light chandeliers, double and treble branched wall brackets, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frames, Brussels carpets, pictures, table ornaments, China flower vases, a pair of handsome fast iron grey Arab horses, age 5 years, going in single and double harness, and also in saddles, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view

On FRIDAY, the 3rd day of November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office Chowky, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, pictures, lamps, &c., the property of JOHN S. BURN Esq.

The property will be on view on and after Wednesday, the 1st instant.

On SATURDAY, the 4th November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Grant-road, oppoiste the Railway Station (close to Mr. John Ryan's bungalow) the valuable and handsome carved and plain french-polished blackwood and teakwood and English made mahogany, walnutwood and gilt, household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a mahogany slate bagatelle table with balls and cues, handsome 6, 8, 10, and 12 light chandeliers, 1, 2, 3, and 4 light hanging argand lamps, double light wall brackets, handsome large size pier glasses, in gilt frames, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, china flower vases, and jars, pictures, &c., &c., of which full particulars will appear.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BELGAUM.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises at Belgaum, the undermentioned houses belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Samuel Kent Parson, and situate in the Cantonment at Belgaum.

Lot No.	House No.	Locality.
1	45	Left Flank Native Infantry Lines.
2	47	Do.
3	48	Do.
4	49	Do.
5	50	Do.
6	57	Artillery and European Infy. Lines.
7	72	Do.
8	73	Do.
9	61	Right Flank Native Infantry Lines.
10	66	Do.

The sale will be held on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th and 25th days of November, 1882, at 3 p.m. each day. The first five houses will be sold on the first day and the remaining five on the second day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned at their office in Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 30th October, 1882.

BOWACK, STEPHENS & CO.
MAZAGON IRON WORKS.
BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, BOILERMAKERS,
IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, COPPERSMITHS, &c.
WORKS
SITUATED BETWEEN THE P. & O. AND B. I. S. N. COMPANIES' DOCKYARDS,
ADJOINING THE MAZAGON BUNDER.

WE have THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS as above.

JAMES BOWACK.
THOMAS STEPHENS.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZET[illegible] Office.
Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

NOTICES.

SALVATION ARMY.

HINDEE THEATRE, corner of Grant and Falkland Roads.—Meetings EVERY EVENING at 5 p.m.

SALVATION TENT, Crawford Market.—Meetings daily at 7-30 a.m. and 8 p.m.

MAJOR TUCKER.
Head-quarters, Salvation Army, Bombay.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 40 per share will be paid to the shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on this date, on production of Share certificates, at the registered office of the Company, No. 3, Church-lane, Fort, on and after the 30th day of October, 1882.

By order of the Directors,
W. M. MACAULAY & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1882.

NOTICE TO MILL-OWNERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned has OPENED a PERMANENT BUSINESS in Bombay as MACHINERY and COMMISSION AGENT, and has a large stock of Horizontal Engines, single and in pairs, from 3 to 45 Horse-power, Boilers of sizes, Cast-iron Drums, Mill-shaftings, Weaving Looms, Screw-cutting Lathes, Screw Jacks, 3 and 5 Ton Steam Cranes, Card-grinding Machines, Engine Pumps, Clayton's Flour-grinding Mills, French Bar and Derbyshire Mill-stones, Sawbenches, &c., &c. For particulars apply to

T. SUGDEN,
Next to Sassoon's Cotton Mill,
Gurupdev-road, Tank Bunder.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY TAKEN OVER the whole of the STOCK of SEWING-MACHINES of Messrs. CHAS. ZERENNER & Co., of Bombay, and are prepared to attend to all Orders and Communications respecting the same.

H. A. GEYER & CO.,
6, Elphinstone-circle, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 21st October, 1882.

WE beg to inform our Constituents and the Public in general that WE have from THIS DATE HANDED OVER the whole of our STOCK of SEWING-MACHINES to Messrs. H. A. GEYER & Co., of Bombay, to whom all Orders and Communications respecting the same should be addressed in future.

C. ZERENNER & CO.,
4, Elphinstone-circle, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 21st October, 1882.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the LEASE of the several GOVERNMENT SALT WORKS mentioned below, situate in the MATUNGA SALT TALUKA, together with the right to manufacture Salt therein for FIVE YEARS, viz., from the 15th November, 1882, to the 14th November, 1887:—

1. Sullemanshaw.
2. Shaikh Misree.
3. Rowlee.
4. Wadalla.
5. Sewree.

2. The tenders may be for all or any one or more of the Works mentioned above.

3. The tenders should be addressed to E. H. AITKEN, Esq., Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, New Secretariat, Bombay, sealed and superscribed with the words "Tender for the lease of Government Salt Works at Matunga," and delivered at the Office of the Collector of Salt Revenue, Secretariat, on or before the 1st November, 1882.

4. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 as a guarantee for the good faith of the tenderer.

5. Tenders will be open at the Collector's Office at noon on the 2nd November, 1882, in the presence of any of the tenderers who my attend, and their final disposal will rest with the Collector of Salt Revenue, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other tender.

6. Persons whose offers may be accepted will be required, within 7 days after receipt of notice of acceptance of their tenders, to execute leases to the same purport as that under which the works in question have lately been held, copy of which may be seen at any time within Office hours on application at the Collector's Office. They will also be required within the same period to deposit 25 per cent. of the amounts of their tenders, which deposit will be held by the Collector as security for the due fulfilment of the terms of their agreements. In the event of any person whose tender may be accepted failing to execute the lease or to make the deposit aforesaid within the period specified, the sum of Rs. 500 deposited by such defaulter at the time of delivering his tender will be forfeited to Government.

7. The Lessee of the Matunga Salt Works will have to pay Municipal rates leviable on the properties under Act III. of 1872.

W. PORTEOUS,
Acting Collector of Salt Revenue.
Camp Kharaghora, 21st October, 1882.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

GLOBES, Terrestrial & Celestial 6 inch to 18 inch.
FIELD GLASSES to Rs. 180.
TELESCOPES, Field and Target.
SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
POCKET ANEROID BAROMETERS.
UNIVERSAL POCKET SUN DIALS.
COMPASSES, Pocket, Magnetic, and Prismatic.
THERMOMETERS.
RAIN GUAGES.
DRAWING MATERIALS.
OIL AND WATER COLOUR.
OIL AND WATER COLOUR BOXES.
SKETCH BOOKS & BLOCKS.
SKETCHING EASELS.
ETCHING MATERIALS COMPLETE.
DESPATCH BOXES.
CHUBBS DESPATCH, CASH, & DEED BOXES.
STATIONERY CABINETS.
WRITING CASES.
PURSES, POCKET BOOKS, & CARD CASES.
SPORTING AND POCKET KNIVES.
MAGIC LANTERNS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES AND CASES.
FRITHS INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
WATERBURY AMERICAN CLOCKS.
GENTLEMENS CARPENTERS TOOLCHESTS Rs. 25, Rs. 32, Rs. 40.
CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS.
COLORED PHOTOGRAPH.
WATER COLOUR PAINTINGS.
OIL-PAINTINGS.
STATIONERY of all kinds.
COPYING-INK-PENCILS.
MANIFOLD WRITERS.
CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER-BOOKS, BIBLES.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR TUBES selling half price.
CIGAR CASES selling half price.
SUTTONS SEEDS selling half price.
GOLD PENS.
STYLOGRAPHIC PENS.
SILVER PENCIL CASES.
IVORY PEN and PENCIL CASES.
LETTER SCALES.
INKSTANDS.
COPYING, EMBOSSING, & EYEL[illegible]
BALL PROGRAMMES, MEM[illegible]
PLAYING-CARDS, ordina[illegible]
AMERICAN SQUEEZE[illegible]
WHIST MARKERS[illegible]
CHESS & BACK[illegible]
BEZIQUE BO[illegible]
COMPEND[illegible]
BILLIA[illegible]
GRA[illegible]
D[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 28.

TO-DAY has been observed as a close holiday in every branch of business in honour of the entertainment to the troops from Egypt, and there is accordingly nothing in the shape of local transactions to report.

The home telegrams are still coming through very slowly, the latest Reuter in up to the time of writing being Thursday. Money in London seems to be tending easier, and Consols are further ⅛ higher at 102⅛. The decline in Bar Silver to 51½d. per oz., which we mentioned yesterday, is confirmed.

Wheat and Seeds are reported without change, but cotton still continues irregular and weak, mid-Uplands being 1-16d. lower at 6 7-16d. in Liverpool, and 3-16 cent. for ready and 4 points for March shipment in New York.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
28	Lucinda (s)	Care	Suez, Oct. 10.
	Culna (s)	Frank	Suez, Oct. 13.
	Hampshire (s)	Jones	Suez, Oct. 12.
	Norfolk (s)	Woolston	Suez, Oct. 12.
	Trinacria (s)	Kitchard	Liverpool, Sept. 25.
	Hartlepool (s)	Pocku	Moulmein Oct. 17.
	Lady Lalhousie(s)	Abbott	London, Sept. 27.
29	Hydaspes (s)	Serwin	Suez, Oct. 16.
	Avoca (s)	Wheler	Suez, Oct. 14.
	H.M.S. Euphrates	Cardale	Portsmouth, Sept. 30

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Notting Hill(s)	Hyde	Liverpool.
	Sirdhana (s)	Brown	Galle.
	Pearl (s)	Candler	Cutch.
29	Abyssinia (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

23	Madras (s)	Liddiard	Rangoon, Oct. 14.
	Belgravia (s)	Hutchison	Glasgow, Sept 11.
	Critic (s)	Lord	Bombay, Oct. 14.
	Arabia (s)	Mackerness.	Moulmein, Oct. 17.
	Erin's Gem (s)	Ives	Mauritius, Sept. 24.
24	Vega (s)	Wadley	Liverpool, Sept. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 23.—Steamer Peer of the Realm. Barque Thomas Bell.

Oct. 24.—Steamers Siam, Joseph Ferens and Recta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 28.

The Drill Season will commence with a march out out on Saturday, the 4th November, 1882. Fall in at the Town Hall at 5 p.m. sharp (Bombay time.) Red uniform, helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are present at the tram termini at Byculla and Grant-road at 4-30 p.m. and Girgaum and Colaba at 4 45 p.m., and all those met on the way will be supplied with tickets. Arms and accoutrements can be drawn from Head quarters by applying to instructors of companies between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. daily (Sundays excepted). On and after Monday the 30th inst., there will be recruit and instruction drill daily at the Oval near the Bandstand at 6-30 a.m. Instructors are posted to companies as follows. Viz :—A and B. Companies Serjt. Major Abbott. C. and E. Companies Sergt. Instr. Walch, D. Company Drill Instr. R. Nictrol F. Company, Drill Instr. J. Barton.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT, Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to Bombay Gazette Office

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

[illegible]

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS. W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
** "AGENTS WANTED."

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPTICIANS AND JEWELLERS,
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they have TAKEN OVER the entire STOCK of OPTICAL GOODS of Dr. A. MENIST, the well-known Oculist Optician, as well as his valuable instruments for suiting the sight.

The superiority of Dr. Menist's Pebbles is well known throughout India, and in order to place them within the reach of every one, he has now fitted them in steel frames, which they are authorised to sell for the price of the Pebbles only.

Dr. Menist's pamphlet may be had free on application; it contains numerous testimonials to his successful treatment, many of the cases having been previously in the hands of other Oculists, who had failed to find a remedy, and it also contains, for the benefit of persons who cannot pay us a visit, a sheet of questions, the answers to which, when carefully given, will enable us to select suitable glasses.

Up-country orders attended to promptly.

Testing Glasses sent on application.

C. MARCKS & Co., Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BRISCOE—October 28, at Bazar-gate Police Station, the wife of G. S. Briscoe, Bombay Police, of a son. English papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARROLL—October 21, at Amballa, the wife of Charles Carroll, of a daughter.

CLARK-KENNEDY—October 22, at Secunderabad, the wife of Lieut. A. H. Clark-Kennedy, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter.

ELLIS—October 23, at Sitapur, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. Ellis, Civil Surgeon Sitapur, of a son.

EVANS—October 15, at Shillong, Khassia Hills, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Evans, 43rd A. L. I., of a daughter.

McLEAN—October 23, at Simla, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. McLean, Commandant, 1st Punjab Cavalry, (on special duty), of a son.

SPENCER—October 26, at Madras, the wife of Mr. J. W. Spencer, of a son.

THOMAS—October 13, at Engtsein, the wife of G. E. Thomas, M. I. C. E. Thomas, M. I. C. E., Locomotive Superintendent, British Burma Railways, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MACDONELL—HULL—October 21, at Dacca, by the Revd. J. F. Scobell, Chaplain of St. Thomas's Church, Calcutta, Alexander Macdonell, Bengal Educational Department, to Mary Edith, daughter of the late Frederic Shepard Hull, of Liverpool.

DEATHS.

BRUCE—October 21, drowned while bathing in the Lake, Hazaribagh, Charles Edward Bruce, aged twenty two.

GREGORY—October 23, at Calcutta, Marcar Gregory, aged 58 years and 3 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1882.

WHILE representatives of all classes and [illegible]eeds are pressing their views and their re[illegible]ements, and those of the community, upon [illegible]ducation Commission, there is one section [illegible]s conspicuous by its absence. The [illegible] Church takes the whole matter [illegible]ase. It has nothing to suggest, [illegible]y. With sublime indifference [illegible]ffair as the system of educa[illegible]rth employed for the in[illegible]tion equalling in number [illegible]her Bishops, nor Arch[illegible] the Anglican Church [illegible]n opinion or make [illegible]rcely be undesign[illegible] any act or part [illegible] suppose that [illegible]lt the intel[illegible] with ex[illegible] and of [illegible]s been [illegible]th of [illegible]lf to [illegible]on sion and the magnitude of the interests indirectly involved. The mistake which is being committed has been already seen by the keen eyes which are observing all that the officers of the Establishment do and leave undone. One Bombay witness has pressed upon the Commission evidence which, ingeniously including the salaries of the ecclesiastical establishment under the head of funds appropriated to religious instruction, sets forth divers reasons why they should be subjected to a process of redistribution. One of the grounds rendering this process advisable was expressly declared to be that the Church establishment, although drawing its stipends from the taxes of the natives, showed no sympathy with the natives as such, and took no interest in them except in so far as it might be possible to endeavour to undermine their faith and convert them to a strange religion. It was alleged that such schools as they set up were not set up for the education, but for the proselytising, of the natives, and that such being the case it was unfair to devote the money of these latter for a purpose which they could not approve. Whether this evidence will be received by the Commission, or be shut out as not strictly relevant to the inquiry which that body has been appointed to conduct, is a point upon which at present we cannot speak with certainty. But the fact that it has been tendered is not the less significant. The charge is distinctly made that the clergy of the Establishment have no sympathy with the educational needs of the population at large—that they only take an interest in school work in so far as there is a prospect of its being made subservient to proselytising purposes; and from this statement of the case the Government is asked to draw the conclusion that it is unjust to the people of India to make them continue to pay for the cost of maintaining an ecclesiastical establishment from which they derive no benefit. The studied abstention of one and all of the ecclesiastical functionaries of the South and West of India, from any participation in the labours of the Education Commission, unfortunately lends a certain plausibility to this indictment, if it has not in part suggested its very terms.

The fatuity of the line taken by the representatives of the Anglican Establishment becomes the more evident when the activity and zeal of the ecclesiastical heads of another communion is noted. No sooner had the Commission appeared in Southern India than it was presented with a carefully digested memorial, representing the views of the ten Roman Catholic prelates of the Madras Presidency on the subject of education taken as a whole, and not merely in its relation to the Roman Catholic missions. It appears that although this community has, as a matter of fact, a great scholastic system in successful operation in India, it does not even in theory regard its schools as proselytising agencies. These institutions are purely educational, and any attempt to convert the scholars of Hindu or Mussulman faith frequenting them would be a distinct contravention of their avowed object. We know that in practice this is very much the case with all missionary schools; the difference is that the latter are in theory founded for the conversion of the heathen, and they are always potentially proselytising schools. If by a rare chance a pupil be converted in them, the alarm is general and natural. In Madras a highly prosperous Wesleyan school was emptied of its pupils upon one of the latter declaring himself a Christian. The school fortunately recovered from the shock, and is now once more flourishing; but the lesson shows the practical wisdom of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in declining to [illegible] influence. It ought not to be unknown to them that the Establishment is on its trial not only before the tribunal of public opinion, but before those higher powers whose fiat is law, or at least very soon becomes so. The Secretary of State has called upon the Government of India to report upon the whole question of the Establishment, its uses and its justification. Upon that report the continuance of the Establishment on its present basis, or its abolition, will practically depend. It is a strange fact that the one plank of safety for the Church as by law established, just now, is the fortuitous circumstance that the head of the Government of India is himself a Roman Catholic. If he were as free as Major Baring or Mr. Ilbert to consider the question entirely from its political and economical side, not all the piety of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, who is deeply interested in the question, would avail to stave off a catastrophe which every one at Simla regards as inevitable. But from motives of delicacy Lord Ripon would naturally be averse to have his term of office marked by a step which might be attributed to his special influence. Consequently the cause of the Establishment is for the moment materially benefited by the presence of Lord Ripon at the head of the Government. But in these days the personal views of any one administrator cannot avail to avert changes which the public demand and the consensus of opinion at the seat of Government is, to put it mildly, unwilling to deny. In such circumstances, there is extreme peril in standing aloof from a movement the importance of which is recognised by all other sects and sections of the community, and by a conspiracy of silence manifesting an absurd indifference to all outside the narrow circle of special interests which are anomalously provided for out of the public purse. The Bishops and Chaplains of the Establishment would do well to revert to first principles in these matters. The statute of William and Mary, which first provided for the institution of Chaplaincies in these parts, set forth the conditions on which Chaplains were to receive their stipends—they were to learn Portuguese within the first year of their arrival, and they were to teach the Gentoos! But now these gentlemen have grown too fine even to contribute an opinion as to how the Gentoos should be taught. It may be safely affirmed that they don't as a rule learn Portuguese either. What then do they do? They confine their ministrations to their respectable European flocks. If they do not bestir themselves, and prove that they feel an enlightened concern for wider interests, they will have to look to their flocks alone for sympathy and support. And to secure even that it may be necessary to make a new departure in other respects.

THE sad fate of Professor Palmer and his luckless companions casts a gloom over the rejoicings at the return of the Indian Contingent. Whether the wretched nomads who murdered these men, whom they inveigled into their inhospitable deserts, were actuated by greed or by fanaticism is immaterial. If they be within reach of punishment that punishment should be swiftly meted out, so that they may be taught that such massacres cannot be effected with impunity. Poor Professor Palmer was quite a young man, and the eminence as an Oriental linguist which he had already attained was an evidence of great powers, which can now never reach their full fruition. His rise was entirely due to his innate taste for Eastern languages—a taste manifested under very unpromising circumstances. When a boy in humble circumstances, he came under the notice of Syed Abdoola, who taught him, or allowed him to learn, the Persian alphabet. Having acquired this knowledge, he learned by heart many passages from Hafiz without understanding a word of the language. Seeing this aptitude, the Syed kindly gave the boy lessons in Persian, which was soon mastered. Arabic followed, and one or two other languages; and then the scholar was urged to go up for a degree at Cambridge, which he obtained; and a lectureship was procured for him. He had a wonderful command of language, and could convert an ordinary newspaper paragraph into high-flown classical Persian or Arabic with great facility. He availed himself of an opportunity of joining the Palestine Exploration party, of which he was a very useful member. He was venturesome and self-confident, and no doubt eagerly accepted the dangerous mission which has cost him his life. It will be remembered that he gave information to Sir W. Hewett about a "distinguished sheikh" who could help the British to obtain camels. The sheikh referred to received Professor Palmer "very politely," and undertook to put him in communication with some Bedouins who had camels to dispose of, at the same time providing him with an escort. Subsequently one of the escort turned up with the story that the party had been attacked by hostile Bedouins, who slew the remainder of the escort, captured the Englishmen, and with them £3,000 in gold they had in their possession. Lieutenant Charrington, who accompanied Professor Palmer was Flag Lieutenant to Sir W. Hewett, and joined the Euraylus at Bombay a few months ago. Captain Gill, R.E., the third member of the party, was attached to the Intelligence Department. He had been previously in the desert for the purpose of persuading the Bedouins not to render aid to Arabi Pasha. He subsequently joined Professor Palmer, but was reported to have left him again before the attack. In that case he was probably pursued and massacred by the Arabs to prevent his aiding in their detection.

THE evidence of Bishop Meurin was read before the Education Commission on Saturday. The two leading points to which the Bishop directed the attention of the Commission were the excessive amount of instruction required by the standards, and the irreligious tendency of the teaching in Government schools. The right rev. prelate deprecated "the high intellectual standards at present insisted upon by the Government, and rather strongly recommended the comparatively much neglected groundwork of a more general, solid, and useful education, to be diligently raised in the primary schools, to be given a more practical turn in the secondary schools, and to be completed in the superior schools, by such scientific instruction as suits the generality, and not merely the small fraction, of young men who are expected to take a share in the higher public administration of the country." The present system of education presented, side by side with some encouraging results, many that were unsatisfactory, and was producing gifted young men who were "constantly swelling the number of dissatisfied and sometimes even disloyal subjects." He contended that the so-called religious neutrality of the Government system was frequently misleading, as it acted unfairly towards religion. He believed it was a violation of the principles of religious neutrality if Government masters and professors, under the pretext of history for example, instilled into their pupils irreligious principles of this or that ephemeral philosophical school directed against the tenets or followers of any religion not their own. He advocated the compilation of a "Government Book of Morals," for use in schools, founded on "the dictates of reason, which form natural religion" and are a common ground of agreement among all the faiths of India. Mr. Maneckjee Bezonjee Cooper, whom Dr. Hunter introduced as the conductor of "probably the most successful [illegible] India, or at any rate in this [illegible] evidence before the Commission. [illegible] private educational enter- [illegible] the policy of the present [illegible] Instruction in calling a con- [illegible] European and missionary [illegible] were invited, in order to [illegible]-in-aid rules, the result of [illegible] that all the seven native high [illegible] with almost all middle class [illegible] set up by the same director [illegible] aided institutions, were com- [illegible] Mr. Muncherjee Framjee [illegible] examined and spoke to the [illegible] cramming and the necessi- [illegible] physical exercise among [illegible]

[illegible] some weeks ago that Mr. Peile [illegible] appointed to the vacancy in [illegible] Executive Council caused by the retirement of Mr. Ashburner. It had been understood for some time previously that Mr. Peile had been appointed, but the official intimation of the fact had not reached India. The appointment is now confirmed, and Mr. Peile will leave England by the first mail in December. Mr. Ashburner will retain his seat until relieved by Mr. Peile.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

ON Saturday, Bombay accorded a public entertainment to the troops of the Indian Contingent who have arrived from Egypt. The chief characteristics of the movement for welcoming the Indian troops has been its spontaneity, and the heartiness with which the citizens have supported it. The liberality of the public in subscribing in a few days the handsome sum of nearly Rs. 15,000, independent of a Municipal vote of Rs 5,000, was equalled by the energy with which the honorary secretaries and sub-committee carried out the practical portion of the fête. It is gratifying to know that their efforts have obtained the success they deserved in the popular enthusiasm which attended the celebration on Saturday. Few, even of the great cities of the Empire, could have produced a finer spectacle of a numerous and diverse population uniting in a spirit of co-operation to achieve a generous and patriotic object. The action of the citizens of Bombay, in extending a munificent hospitality to the British and Indian soldiers who have fought in a common cause under the colours of the Queen, not only emphasises the solidarity of the Empire, but achieves the minor, but not unimportant, end of raising the Western Capital above the local jealousies which occasionally spring up among the various provinces of India. It was a matter of regret that the Bombay troops were not able to participate in the welcome extended to their Bengal comrades, but it is unnecessary to say that they partake none the less of the honour because the exigencies of duty necessitated their absence from their Presidency city. The hospitality displayed by Bombay was of a thoroughly imperial character, and as such it was intended. Local feelings in no way affected it, and the cheers which greeted the representative corps, on Saturday, testified the cordiality with which the citizens discharged their national obligation. Every circumstance connected with the entertainment afforded proof of its popular character. Its very defects were refreshing because from their nature they evidenced the reality of the enthusiasm. Notwithstanding the ability of Mr. Rienzi Walton, the Executive Engineer of the Municipality, in superintending the decorations, there was here and there an originality of arrangement which showed that the anxiety of the people to do honour to the occasion had out-run the deliberations of decorative artists. The assemblage too in the Oval must have exceeded in proportion the expectations of the organisers. A great deal of confusion prevailed, but nothing interfered with the cheerfulness of the thousands who crowded the rings. It is true this confusion is to be attributed in great measure to some misunderstanding as to keeping the ground. We are informed that an arrangement had been come to by which the military were to keep the interior, and the police the exterior, of the ground. This, certainly, was the impression of Sir Frank Souter, and consequently no policemen were within the Oval. Unfortunately the military, on this occasion, were not equal to the task assigned them, and the ring was invaded in every direction. The crowds interfered greatly with the sports, and prevented their being witnessed by the majority of the ticket-holders. But, as a matter of fact, the arrangements for the entertainment of the people which had been devised by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee and Captain Tennent, together with the sub-committee, were, if anything, too elaborate. It required no artificial attractions to draw the people together for such a purpose as that of Saturday, and it may well be doubted whether any considerable number of persons were disappointed by the comparative failure of the sporting portion of the programme. Notwithstanding the magnitude of the crowd and the almost complete absence of any regulating agencies, there was nothing of the nature of disturbance or unpleasantness throughout the day. A detailed description of the entertainment will be found below. We may say of it as a whole, that it reflected equal honour on the gallant troops to whom it was given and the citizens to whose generosity and patriotism it was due.

DECORATIONS IN RAMPART-ROW AND HORNBY-ROW.

Independently of the labours of the Entertainment Committee, the citizens occupying houses and places of business in Rampart-row and Hornby-row strove to show how hearty was the welcome Bombay wished to accord to the troops of the Contingent. From the offices of the P. and O. Company in Rampart-row East to the Queen-Empress's statue on the Esplanade, the street appeared dressed in the gaudiest garments for the occasion. Flags, banners, and pennons, waved aloft in all directions. In some instances the trees growing by the side of the footpaths had been pressed into service, and banners flew from venetian masts tied up their tallest branches. The offices of the P. and O. Company were tastefully decorated with flags and banners, some of them waving from venetian masts tied up to the branches of a large tree in the footpath. The Young Men's Christian Association's premises modestly showed only a solitary large flag from its high flag-staff. The Waverley Hotel, the offices of Messrs. Abraham Ezra and Co., and of Messrs. Smith and Frere, solicitors, made a modest display, which contrasted remarkably with the splendid show made by the Esplanade Hotel and the Municipal Offices, that seemed to vie with each other as to which of them should carry off the palm in the matter of exterior decoration in honour of the troops. The display made by large banners waving from venetian masts stuck up on the terrace of the Esplanade Hotel was very effective, while from the galleries all round the building waved the Union Jack, St. Andrew's Cross, and Turkish, French, Italian, Belgian and Swiss flags. The building occupied by Messrs. Hoar and Co. made a tasteful display. The premises of Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, Messrs. Court and Co., Messrs. Rose and Co., Messrs. Asquith and Lord, the Agra Bank, Messrs. Thacker and Co., Aldridge, Salmon and Co., Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, and Volkart Brothers—all of them facing the University Gardens and the Rajabai University Tower—were well decorated. Over the gateway of the offices of Messrs. Volkart Brothers was placed a semi-circular Consular coat-of-arms with the words "Un pour tous, tous pour un." The Roman Catholic chapel in Meadow-Street, of which a view in the distance could be obtained through Bell-lane, between the premises of Messrs. Rose and Co. and Asquith and Lord, was gaily decorated with many flags and banners from roof to basement. The front of the handsome row of buildings from the premises of the National Bank of India to those of Messrs. Treacher and Co. was very gaily decorated with flags and bunting, and from the flag-staff on the top of the Bombay Club the Royal Standard flew. The opposite side of the street, too, from the shop of Messrs. Marcks and Co. to the corner of Church Gate-street, was equally gaily decked. Flags, banners, pennons, and bunting, of every colour and hue, had been put up to the best advantage in every possible direction. Taylor's Hotel showed a device with the word "Welcome" on a red ground. Over the top of the *Bombay Gazette* offices waved the Union Jack. The Flora Fountain looked pretty with banners arranged round its iron railing. And so did the statue of the Queen-Empress, the gift to the city of the late Khunderao Gaekwar, the ornamental railing round which was also decorated with flags.

THE MARCH FROM THE COOPERAGE TO THE OVAL.

The troops of the Contingent marched at 3 p.m. from their respective temporary quarters to the ground near the Cooperage. Each corps marched up to the ground with band playing, the soldiers being apparently in the best of spirits at the evidences of the cordial welcome extended to them on all sides. The troops were formed up in column in the order in which they were to march to the Oval, and were nearly half an hour on the ground. Many spectators collected there, and marched with the Contingent all the way. The detachments of the three cavalry regiments, the 2nd and 6th Bengal Cavalry and 13th Bengal Lancers, numbered about 1,150 sowars. The Seaforth Highlanders, about 200 men, followed; and about 750 men of the 7th Bengal Infantry brought up the rear. They marched by the Municipal Offices down Rampart-row up to the Currency Exchange offices, where they were cheered by the spectators—cheers that were taken up by the members and others assembled on the premises of the Bombay Club, and continued until the troops reached the Flora Fountain. All the buildings along the line of the route were thronged with spectators; and the sides of the road had been taken possession of by carriages which contained a large number of sight-seers. Passing round the Queen's statue, the troops wheeled to the left into the Mayo-road and marched down it to the triumphal arch at the entrance to the Oval. The scene in Mayo-road was one of immense excitement. Long lines of carriages, containing people attired in gala dress, occupied the sides of the road. Many other spectators had taken up positions in the University Hall, the University Library, and the High Court, whence a good view could be obtained of the "tamasha" in the Oval. During the afternoon a number of persons climbed up the University tower, from the top of which a splendid bird's-eye view was obtained.

IN THE OVAL.

The Oval throughout the day presented a busy scene. During the morning finishing touches were being put to the various decorations, which were not positively completed until almost the last moment. The chief labour was expended on the triumphal arch, which had an excellent effect from whatever side it was approached. This work of art was of Gothic design, and consisted of a segmental arch of 30 feet span springing from two square towers. The face of the arch was set back about 3 feet from that of the towers. The springing line was about 18 feet from the base, and the crown of the arch about 33 feet from the same level. The spandrils were filled in by a device of the Star of India carved in wood, and the voussoirs were marked out by straight swords placed hilt downwards and made to radiate from the centre of the arch. Above the spandril line was a motto, worked as a transparency; on the side facing towards the town, "England and India," and on the reverse, "Brothers in Arms." In the deep cornice below the parapet were shields of various colours, bearing the numbers of all the regiments which had composed the Indian Contingent, and the words "Cairo," "Egypt," and "Tel-el-Kebir." The parapet was embattled; from the highest points lances with red and white pennons were fixed, and between the lances a "cheval de frise" of boarding pikes was placed. The towers, which ran up 50 feet high, had a device of the "Star of India" on each face—which was made up of the "Star of India" carved in wood and surrounded by sword bayonets, placed so as to radiate from the centre. The cornice below the parapet was filled in with shields of various heraldic patterns, and the embattled parapet was treated in a similar way to that of the arch—only that at the four corners, small flag-posts of about 10 feet high were fixed, carrying blue ensigns. On the centre of each tower a larger flag-post was placed, from which waved the Union Jack of England. The bases of the towers were decorated by festoons of laurel leaves, and on the rear face of each tower, as also below the springing line under the arch, were placed large crowns of laurels with a device of the Star of India in the centre. The whole erection was made of Ceylon wood, painted gray, with the quoins, cornice, and impost mouldings picked out in stone colour. Mr. Rienzi Walton designed and superintended the construction of the arch. In addition to the *arc de triomph* there was a liberal arrangement of bunting about the maidan to give life and colour to the scene. The boundaries of the Oval were marked out by flags placed at intervals, and within the enclosure were several *mandvas* draped with pretty coloured cloths and furnished with handsome chandeliers, and here and there collections of Chinese lanterns. The great *mandva*, an immense affair capable of covering several thousand people, was intended for ladies and subscribers; two smaller ones, but still of good size, were fitted up as refreshment buffets; and in a fourth the table was laid for the Highlanders' dinner. Visitors began to arrive early, and long before the troops representing the Contingent appeared the large space within the enclosure was pretty fully occupied. It was quite impossible, without having an immense number of men on police duty, to insist upon none but holders of tickets being admitted, and in fact ticket-holders were soon in an uncomfortable minority. The ladies had the worst of it. They were shown to seats beneath the large *mandva*, and there they had to sit, the majority seeing and knowing little of the tamasha beyond the fact that a great crowd edged them in on all sides, and occasionally a band played a tune.

The troops marched in through the archway, in front of which a space was with some difficulty kept clear for them to form up before being dismissed to enjoy the entertainment provided for them, each after his own fashion. Opposite the arch, Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd had a camera fixed, for the purpose of taking views as the troops marched through. First came the bands of the King's Own (2-4th) Regiment and of the Bombay Volunteers, heading the 2nd Bengal Cavalry—a few men only, dressed in a not very elegant or becoming uniform of dark green, with bright red puggrees; the 6th Bengal Cavalry—a larger body, attired in neat and workmanlike khaki; and the 13th Bengal Lancers—picturesque-looking fellows in their blue and red dress and carrying bright steel-headed and red and blue pennoned lances. These were all the cavalry of the Contingent present. As the first detachment passed under the arch and wheeled off to the left, a hearty hurrah was given by the crowd, and the cheer was repeated as the Lancers filed past. They were some little time finding ground to the left, and so obstructed the view the crowd had of the arch that the bands of the 21st (Marine Battalion) and 10th N.I. marched through, followed by the Seaforth Highlanders, almost unnoticed. But the appearance of the braw chiels in kilts was specially looked for, and when the Lancers at last cleared off, and the tartans came into view, a grand cheer was raised to which the Hielanmen, doffing their helmets, responded with a hurrah such as they might have given when Tel-el-Kebir was won. The 78th has not met with such a cordial and sincere welcome since its greeting by the public of Bombay on its return from Lucknow, when equal enthusiasm was displayed by all classes, and, "Well done, 78th!" was the cry on all sides. The native regiments, both cavalry and infantry, were highly popular, and their appearance was greeted with the hearty approval which their excellent service in Egypt was well calculated to arouse; but the Highlanders were unmistakably regarded, by the natives as well as Europeans, as the back-bone of the Contingent. This fine though numerically small body of men formed up in front of the archway, and the 7th Bengal Native Infantry marched past them. The sepoys were very fine well-set-up fellows, forming altogether a splendid specimen of a native regiment. The Contingent being formed into line, the word was given "Commanding Officers to the front," and General Carnegy, Brigadier Commanding the Bombay District, then read the following telegram from His Excellency the Viceroy to the Indian Contingent Entertainment Committee :—

I heartily congratulate the troops returning from Egypt upon the manner in which they have borne themselves during the late campaign. They have entirely fulfilled the expectation of the Government of India, and they have added fresh lustre to the reputation of the Indian Army. I tender to them my best thanks.

The reading of this gracious message was received with hearty cheers. The officers having taken post, General Carnegy called out :—"Take time from me, and give three cheers for the Indian Contingent," whereupon "three times three" was given with a heartiness that must have made the men of the Contingent prouder of the force to which they belong than complimentary despatches, eulogistic Viceregal messages, and special correspondents' rhapsodies had already taught them to be. The fact is that, making every allowance for tall writing of the "specials," and for approval born of success, the services and general bearing of the Indian troops during the late campaign have been such as to rouse a genuine feeling of enthusiasm in the public mind. This could not be more conclusively shown, indeed, than by the spontaneous manner in which the public subscribed to the entertainment fund, or by the hearty greeting the returned soldiers received at the Oval on Saturday afternoon.

A call for "One cheer more for Sir Herbert Macpherson" elicited an equally warm response; after which the troops were dismissed to seek amusement after their own fashion. The majority found their way speedily to the west side of Rotten Row, where a course for the advertised athletic sports had been marked out.

THE SPORTS.

The first event, a 100 yards flat race for native soldiers, was got through comfortably, and with a clear course, though even then two-thirds of the ladies under the *mandva* probably knew nothing of what was going on. To those who did see it, probably, the race was not particularly interesting. What those in that part of the "grand stand" from which a view of the winning post could be obtained were able to see was confined to the spectacle of some dozen men running in somewhat straggling order up to a tape which enthusiastic gentlemen—who stood declared to everybody as members of the Sports Committee by reason of huge red, white, and blue badges pinned to the breast of their coats, or, perhaps, by way of variation to their hats—held across the course. A very few people, who were specially interested, knew that Rudh Singh, of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry had succeeded in breasting the tape first and won the first prize of Rs. 15, and that two other men of the same lucky regiment had come in second and third respectively, and been enriched thereby to the extent of ten rupees for Bahadur Ali and five rupees for Tara Singh.

As intimated, the general interest in the foregoing event was comparatively limited, because few people knew anything about it till it was over, and in spite of the fact that no guardians of the course were present, with the exception of a policeman to perhaps, every quarter of a mile of men packed 6 or 7 deep, there was no interruption. But the fatal announcement got wind that the next event was to be a "bullock race," and the attractions afforded by the attempts of a number of soldiers and sailors of a sporting turn attempting to mount fiery untamed hackery *byles* proved too much for the self-restraint of King Mob, who incontinently spread all over the course, completely shutting off the view of even those ladies under the *mandva* who were directly opposite the winning post. The attempts of Sailor Jack and Soldier Tom to mount their horned steeds, and the invariable simultaneous and generally successful efforts of the ill-used quadrupeds to get rid of their strange burdens, were certainly highly ludicrous; but the action of the crowd in occupying the course greatly marred the fun. For those who could look on at a safe distance it was very amusing to see one or two of the bullocks, getting loose, charge with lowered heads into the midst of the crowd, but unfortunately few of the spectators were able to witness the tamasha. One bullock, though a small animal, and, fortunately for some of the invaders of the course, possessed of but short horns, showed considerable pluck and charged as deep right into the mass of men as did the boldest and foremost Highlander into the ranks of the Egyptians at Tel-el-Kebir. The beast forced his way through quite four files of the eager sight-seers, before his course was stopped by the weight of the body of men behind and the force which a stalwart soldier brought to bear upon his horns. Another maddened *byle*, frightened out of its usual sober senses by the unwonted usage to which he was subjected, performed an equally rash charge, and narrowly missed causing serious damage to a well-known and popular officer, whose back was brought into unpleasant juxtaposition to the beast's horns. In fact, bullocks were soon running about amongst the crowd in all directions with lifted tails and lowered heads, and the extraordinary part of the affair was that no one was seriously injured before the bewildered animals were secured and returned to their ordinary peaceful employment. The withdrawal of the bullocks did not cause the withdrawal of the crowd, and the efforts of the single police officer present (Mr. Brewin), though assisted by an amateur mounted "peeler" in the person of the gallant adjutant of a local native regiment, completely failed to clear the course. A detachment of cavalry was called up, and managed to obtain a clear course, but as soon as they withdrew the crowd encroached again. The bullock race had already been abandoned as impracticable, and there was some danger that the remainder of the proposed sports would have to be given up in like fashion. However, after a time sufficient space was cleared to allow of the tug of war being proceeded with.

The two teams first pitted against each other were the representatives of the Marine Battalion and the 7th Bengal N. I. The Marines numbered some big men amongst their team, of whom one stands nearly seven feet without such helps to stature as socks or shoes; but success in a tug of war does not always fall to the big men, as the lighter but more equally matched and better trained Bengalis proved by dragging their opponents easily over the line. Only one other native team, the 10th Bombay N. I., came to the scratch, so the 7th Bengalis had to pull again with fresh men opposed to them. However, though the 10th made a better fight of it than the Marines, they also were pulled over by the 7th Ben. N. I., whose adjutant received the prize of Rs. 24. There being apparently no chance of getting the course cleared for a race, the tug of war for Europeans was next proceeded with. First, the sailors of the Serapis met the King's Own (2-4th) Regiment. The tars were not up to the usual form, or perhaps their shoes, admirably fitted for the deck, were not firm enough to enable them to "grip" the ground. After a short pull the soldiers, without losing an inch on their side, drew them gradually over the line. The next pull was a specially interesting one, the teams being the Seaforth Highlanders and the Artillery battery stationed at Colaba. The Scotchmen were very confident, but nevertheless neglected no precautions that might be supposed to assist success, and holes were carefully kicked in the ground at intervals to afford them foothold. Notwithstanding, the gunners pulled them over rather easily. One of the Highland team, an unmistakable "Sandy," was firmly convinced that his team was the best in spite of the evidence afforded by the pull, and asked if another tug were not allowed. There was a good deal of expression conveyed in the "Humph!" with which he turned aside when told that the event had been decided on the first attempt. The final tug for Europeans, between the Artillery and the King's Own, was a fine struggle. Not an inch was given either way for a few seconds, but the Artillerymen, proving the best stayers, tired their opponents down, and drew them across the line.

The course originally marked continued hopelessly blocked by the crowd, so the Committee made a diversion, and succeeded with some little difficulty in getting another course clear, where as many of the remaining events as could be got through before dark were worked off. These were :—

100 yards Flat Race for Europeans :—1 Corpl. Whittaker; 2 Pte. Kirk; 3 Pte. Tait—all of the Seaforth Highlanders.

150 yards Flat Race for Soldiers of the Marine Battalion and 10th N. I :—1 Lance Naik Balnac Dhaknac, Marine Bttn.; 2 Pte. Mahdeo Powar, 10th N. I.; 3 Pte. Shaik Hoosain, Marine Bttn.

150 yards Flat Race, open to all European soldiers, and sailors of H. M.'s ships :—1 Sergt. Wickham, Ordnance Department; 2 Pte. Mills, 2-4th Regt.; 3 Pte. Lyons, 2-4th Regt.,

Sack Race for Native Soldiers :—1. Naik Shaik Abdoola; 2. Shaik Hoosain; 3. Lance Naik Balnac Dhaknac—all of the Marine Battalion.

Sack Race for European Soldiers :—1 Pte. Hennessy; 2 Pte. Birch; 3 Pte. Lyons—all of the 2-4th.

300 yards Flat Race for Europeans :—1 Corporal Whittaker; 2 Pte. Kirk; 3 Pte. Tait—all of the Seaforth Highlanders.

300 yards Flat Race for Natives :—1 Bahadoor Ali, 2nd B. C.; 2 Heera Singh, 2nd B. C.; 3rd Jowalla Singh, 6th B. C.

Chatty Race for Native Soldiers :—1 Syed Noor; 2nd Lance Naik Hurnak; 3rd Moolla Buksh.

It was dark by this time, and the two items in the programme had to be abandoned, *e.g.*, a donkey race for European soldiers, and sailors of H. M.'s ships in harbour, and a race with tubs of flour for native soldiers.

The chief thing remarkable about the sports, beyond the anxiety and constant efforts of the Committee to obtain a clear course for the different events, was the good humour with which Thomas Atkins took his good or bad luck, as compared with the mood displayed by some of the native sepoys. If T. A. won, he was highly delighted and dropped, not into poetry exactly, after the manner of Mr. Silas Wegg, but into an eccentric dance in which the brandishing of his newly acquired fifteen, ten, or five rupees, as the case might be, occupied an important part; and if he lost, he was wise enough to see that he was beaten. But the natives gave considerable trouble to the judges. They envinced a strange inability to appreciate their position in a race; and men who came in perhaps fifth or sixth would assert their claims to second or even first prize so loudly that they had sometimes to be sharply checked.

At the same time, the special sports for the cavalry were proceeding in the northern part of the ride. The men managed their horses well, and generally acquitted themselves to the admiration of the numerous spectators who were attracted to that part of the maidan.

Had sports been going on at the same time all round the Oval, there would still have been spectators for all, and many people would still have been unable to see anything of the games. There probably never was such an enormous crowd gathered together in Bombay. Literally the whole city appeared to have turned its inhabitants out on to the maidan. While the infantry and cavalry sports were going on, eagerly watched by as many people as could crush close enough to get a sight of them, the centre of the Oval also was thronged; and the large *mandva* alone held some hundreds of ladies whose view was confined for most of the time to a cordon of closely packed natives. Throughout the afternoon the two large refreshment buffets were surrounded three or four deep by thirsty souls, and their proprietors must have driven a roaring trade.

THE DINNER.

The sports were not over till six o'clock, and shortly afterwards the Seaforth Highlanders, with 30 sailors, the sergeants of the 2-4th (Kings Own) Regiment and the Artillery stationed at Colaba, and a few sergeants of the Ordnance Department, the Brigade Office, and the Commissariat and Transport Departments, numbering altogether about 310, sat down in a large tent at the southern end of the Oval to a substantial dinner, supplied by Messrs. Green and Read, the well-known Apollo-bunder caterers. The following bill of fare will afford an idea of the good time the kilted warriors had of it, and they evidently enjoyed their dinner none the less for the short commons they recently experienced in Egypt :—

Roast Sirloins of Beef.
Australian Ox Tongues.
Australian Corned Round of Beef.
Roast Fowls.

VEGETABLES.
Potatoes, Turnips, and Carrots.

PASTRY.
Plum Puddings.

Cheese and Salad.

DESSERT.
Oranges, Plantains, Pomloes, &c.

Sandy greatly preferred Messrs. Green and Read's choice joints to such rations as the Commissariat was able to supply him with in the late campaign, and showed his preference by doing full justice to them.

Before the men sat down to dinner, General Carnegy briefly addressed them as follows :—Men of the Seaforth Highlanders, I am commissioned by the committee of management of this entertainment to give you a hearty welcome on this occasion. We have all been proud to learn what a noble part you have taken in the recent campaign in Egypt, and we heartily congratulate you on the successful termination of all your exertions; and we hope that in future, as the Seaforth Highlanders, you will maintain as you have done on this occasion the high name which the established batallion of the corps gained as the old 72nd and 78th. I trust that you will heartily enjoy the entertainment we have such pleasure in providing for you, and in leaving us will take to your station a pleasing recollection of the entertainment which the people of Bombay have given you on this occasion. (Cheers.)

The native soldiers, about the same time, were regaled at the other end of the maidan with hulwa and other sweetmeats which are as acceptable to Ram Singh or Moolla Buksh as roast beef and plum pudding to Dougald Mactaggart or Patrick McGuire. They squatted on the ground in an enclosed space, each having a plate and a cup, made of leaves, before him. The plates were piled with sweets, and the cups filled with curd, which supplied the place of beer and porter, to wash down the repast. Every precaution had to be taken in order that nothing should interfere with the caste or religious susceptibilities of the guests. Mahomedans were seated apart from Hindoos, and of the latter high-caste Brahmins again kept at a distance from those of inferior caste. Those who could not eat all that was served to them took away the remainder in their wallets. Afterwards they disposed themselves comfortably to witness the nautch. Half-a-dozen dancing girls were engaged for the occasion, and they sung and danced for several hours to the approving "*wah! wah!*" of their audience.

Their refection over, there was dancing for the Highlanders, and the general public who cared to indulge in the pastime, on a floor specially laid and covered with canvas for the occasion, besides the nautch to suit the different tastes of the native sepoys. Both were evidently able to enjoy themselves thoroughly, each in their own way; and no doubt they would be willing to sail again for Egypt, or wherever their services might be required, with such another reception in prospect on their return to Bombay.

THE FIREWORKS AND ILLUMINATIONS.

The fireworks included nothing specially new or ingenious, but were plentiful, and in that respect a source of great delight to the natives. In addition to the fireworks, the Oval was prettily illuminated by hundreds of lights in the chandeliers and Chinese lanterns, and by rows of coloured lamps marking the outline of the large *mandva*. The attempt to light up the triumphal arch was unfortunately a failure, for some reason or other, which was a pity, as the strong glare from the electric light on the University tower hid some of the beauties of the arch in deep shadow. The top of Watson's Hotel was taken advantage of by a large number of people as an excellent place from which to get a view of the scene. It was not in the Oval and on the Kennedy Sea Face alone that indications of some unusual rejoicings were seen; but many buildings in the Fort displayed more or less effective illuminations. The front of the Municipal Offices was outlined with gas jets, and the Criterion restaurant in Rampart-row also had a good display. The offices of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, and some other buildings were lighted up with oil butties, a very effective mode of illumination. The streets were thronged with people up to a late hour, and the portion of Rampart-row opposite to the *Bombay Gazette* Office, presented an especially busy appearance. A couple of enterprising members of the Salvation Army—a lady and a gentleman—took advantage of the opportunity, and establishing themselves there in the full blaze of the electric light, succeeded in selling a large number of copies of the *War Cry*. The Criterion restaurant hard by drove a thriving trade, it being as difficult to get served there as at the refreshment booths in the Oval. The buggy-wallahs and gharry-drivers generally also reaped a rich harvest from the entertainment, conveyances of every description being in great demand throughout the evening.

There were two displays of electric light of great novelty and brilliancy. The upper portion of the University Tower was illuminated by the Eastern Electric Light Company. At a distance where the tower could no longer be seen the lights appeared to form a crown of stars hanging in the middle air. Nothing could be more beautiful than the effect as seen from the further part of the Back Bay shore and Malabar Hill. It was a diadem of light which would have added to an archangel's glory. The other display of this magnificent light was at the *Bombay Gazette* office. A number of lights were massed over the upper balcony, forming a Pyramid, not so large indeed as that of Cheops, but of a radiance such as that monarch never beheld, and of which he never dreamed. We believe this is the first occasion on which the effect of massing a number of electric lights for decorative purposes has been tried, and the success was complete. The whole of the place, with the public buildings opposite, were lit up as they were never lighted before except by the sun itself. The system employed was that of Jablochkoff, and it worked with great steadiness, the light being very pure and soft and white. Vast crowds assembled to witness the display, which was kept up for several hours.

The Oval continued to be crowded with people throughout the evening, and when the last set piece of the fireworks bade "good night" in red and blue letters (nearly eleven o'clock), there were still some thousands present. The whole proceedings passed off very happily, and were marred by no accident, which may be considered great good fortune in view of the immense crowds gathered together.

THE OFFICERS' DINNER.

Independently of the public entertainment to the soldiers, the officers of the Contingent present in Bombay were entertained at dinner on Saturday night by the officers of local regiments and a few other gentlemen. The dinner was served in very good style by Messrs. Green and Read in a large tent pitched on the maidan near the Cooperage. Brigadier General Carnegy occupied the chair, and about seventy sat down.

After dinner, General Carnegy proposed the usual loyal toasts, which were duly honoured.

He further proposed the toast of the evening in the following terms :—

Gentlemen.—I have now to propose a toast which I am sure will meet with the response it deserves from you all. It is—"A hearty welcome on the part of Bombay to the Officers of [illegible] Contingent on their return from their su[illegible] campaign in Egypt." Gentlemen, all wh[illegible] watched the proceedings of the Indian Con[illegible] in Egypt must have felt a thrill of pride th[illegible] representatives took such a prominent pa[illegible] the final operations of the late successful tho[illegible] brief campaign; and I think few will deny th[illegible] the manner in which our troops conducted themselves on that occasion is convincing proof to those whom it may concern that we have in India, always ready at hand, an auxiliary force by the aid of which the Army of England will be well able to hold its own in future against all comers. The deeds of our Contingent are known to you all, and therefore it is not necessary for me to repeat them on this occasion; but I think in passing I may be allowed to say that few incidents in any campaign could have had a more telling effect than that wonderful march to Zagazig after the capture of Tel-el-Kebir on the 13th September. The officers we have now the honour of entertaining are the heroes of that well-fought field, and the subsequent pursuit which ended a day which must always remain a bright star in the history of our glorious Army. It is a matter of great regret that the H-1 and 7-1 R. A. and Madras [illegible] have no representatives here to-day, for we should [illegible] to have shown them how fully we appreciate the good work done by them during the late campaign (applause), but the requirements of the service prevented their detention in Bombay sufficiently long to participate in these entertainments. Of the remaining corps which composed the Indian Contingent we men of Bombay look with pride on the Seaforth Highlanders as belonging more especially to us than any other European Battalions in Her Majesty's Army, for was it not from Bombay that the good old 78th embarked in 1856 to take part in the Persian War? Was it not from this port that the same noble corps again embarked to join in those memorable actions which, under the glorious Outram, Havelock, and Clyde, and led by their own honest Colonel Wattie Hamilton, resulted in the re-capture of Lucknow and the subjugation of the Province of Oude? Then in regard to the gallant 72nd. Did it not form part of the Bombay column under the late Sir H. Roberts despatched in 1858 for the suppression of the mutiny in Rajputana? Yes; and I feel proud as a Scotchman to think that I had the honour on that occasion of being Brigade Major to the Brigade commanded by Col. Parke, and of which it formed part, at the assault and capture of Kotah. It was a proud feeling, I assure you, to find oneself shoulder to shoulder with such a corps on such an occasion. But its Indian fame did not end here, for are not the noble deeds of the Duke of Albany's Own in Afghanistan, from the commencement of the war to Roberts' memorable march and crowning victory at Kandahar, still fresh in our memory? From what I have said, gentlemen, I think you will agree that no regiments have done better service, nor more thoroughly deserved a recognition of it from us, than the two battalions of the Seaforth Highlanders, which were both represented in the late campaign in Egypt. Although the native corps forming the Contingent have hitherto been comparative strangers to us in Bombay, yet I trust the reception we have endeavoured to give them this evening will go far to bind us together in the bonds of the strongest friendship in future. Some of us may have felt it rather hard that we were not permitted to participate in the honours and glory that have fallen to the lot of our more fortunate brethren of the sister Presidency, but the powers so decreed it, and it therefore became our duty as loyal servants of Her Majesty to put our shoulders to the wheel to make matters as comfortable and complete as possible for those who were going to represent the Indian Army in Egypt. We in Bombay are proud to claim a large share in those arrangements which facilitated the despatch of the force, and as far as possible perfected the efficiency of your transport, supply, and medical departments, so that when the hour of need came, from all I have heard, you were on far more favourable terms than the troops from England. (Hear, hear.) We have heard with pride how well the native cavalry conducted themselves throughout, and we sincerely congratulate Colonel Macnaghten and the 13th Bengal Lancers on the honour conferred upon them by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, an honour not only deserved for the Egyptian campaign, but also for the part borne by the regiment in the late campaign in Afghanistan. We have heard also of the soldierlike bearing and fine appearance of the 7th and 20th Bengal N. I. I have just one word more to say in regard to our own Beloochees, of which corps we are so justly proud. I believe a finer corps does not exist in any army, and it is a matter for sincere regret that it is not here to-night to participate in the general rejoicing. Its Colonel—O. V. Tanner—was the Brigadier of the force, and well he is said to have done his duty; but what else could have been expected from the hero of Khilat-i-Ghilzie? (Applause.) It is a great disappointment, I assure you, that we have not had the gratification of seeing Sir Herbert Macpherson here on this occasion, as we should have liked to have shown him how thoroughly we appreciate the able manner in which he led our Indian Contingent to victory. Gentlemen, we most heartily welcome you all here to-night, and sincerely trust that when you and the brave men you command leave us, you will carry with you some pleasing recollections of the entertainments which we as citizens of Bombay feel proud to offer you. Gentlemen, the health of the officers of the Indian Contingent. (Loud cheers.)

Colonel Worsley, Commandant of the 7th Bengal N.I., in returning thanks on behalf of the officers and soldiers of the Contingent for the hospitality extended to them, said.—I regret extremely that the honour of returning thanks for the Indian Contingent has not fallen on an abler and more fluent speaker. However, after the very kind reception we have received, you will forgive any short-comings on my part. I hope you will accept as having been said all that I ought to say, but may through nervousness leave unsaid. The expedition to Egypt has been called by many a picnic, a military promenade, and a walk-over. These statements must be taken *cum grano salis*: not that our friends in any way wish to depreciate the late campaign, but it arises from the happy gift of nature which is implanted in us all—I mean the gift of forgetting all unpleasant mishaps as soon as they have been successfully overcome. We have had to endure the usual discomforts and hardships of warfare in a tropical climate; we have had to march over the soft and yielding sands of a trackless desert, and at the end of our journey we have had to eat sand, drink sand, sleep on sand, and, worst of all, smell sand. The other and brighter side of the picture is that we have had opportunities of seeing sights and places that few of us have ever seen, and many others would never see. One of the most picturesque sights was the procession of the Holy Carpet towards Mecca. We have marched through the fertile land of Goshen, we have visited the Pyramids and Pompey's Pillar, and when encamped at Zagazig we were within a quarter of a mile of the ruins of the ancient city of Bubastis, which forty centuries ago was the ancient capital of Egypt. We have also seen the ruins of Heliopolis, at which place the first temple dedicated to the worship of the Sun was erected. Hard by this is the tree under which the Virgin Mary rested and concealed herself; within a few yards of this, again, is the well from which she drew water to restore exhausted nature, and which well to this day goes by the name of Tel-el-Maria, and the neighbouring village is called El Mariata. But the sight which impressed me most was the magnificent ruins of Alexandria, which only the other day was the flourishing commercial capital of Egypt. However, I am not here, gentlemen, to give you a discourse or lecture on Egypt, but to thank you in the name of the Contingent for your great hospitality and the grand entertainment we have received. The greatest reward and honour that an army can receive on its return is the approbation of its countrymen, approval of one's friends, and the sympathy of the comrades who were unable to share in the glories of the war. (Applause.)

Before sitting down, Col. Worsley added:—I have two or three words to say. I wish to propose the health of the Committee of Management of the magnificent entertainment given this day to the Indian Contingent. Bombay, the city of beautiful buildings, has long been renowned as the most hospitable city in India, and this day's entertainment is another bright example of what can be done under such able secretaries as Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee and Captain Tennent.

Captain Tennent, in responding to the toast, said.—General Carnegy and gentlemen,—I have to thank you very much for the very kind manner in which you have drunk the health of the Honorary Secretaries of the Indian Contingent Entertainment. My coadjutor Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, is not present, and I must therefore speak regarding him first, as it is to his energy we chiefly owe the success of this entertainment given in honour of our Egyptian warriors. As regards myself I am always most happy to come forward and do what I can for the public weal. I suggested the motto "England and India" which you must have seen on the grand triumphal arch erected on the Oval by the genious of Mr. Rienzi Walton, our celebrated Engineer. Gentlemen, England and India hand in hand can fight the world.

General Carnegy.—Gentlemen, I have now to propose a toast always dear to Englishmen and which I feel sure will be responded to in the manner it deserves. It is "Our Navy," which has done such valuable service for its country in the late campaign, not only at the bombardment of Alexandria, but throughout the entire subsequent events. We sometimes read that the Navy of England is in an unsatisfactory state and would have enough to do to hold its own against those of some other foreign Powers, but recent events prove that the hearts of our sailors are still in the right place, and that within their present "iron boxes" they are capable of doing as great deeds as their predecessors were noted for in the days of the old wooden walls of England.

Captain Tennent.—General Carnegy and gentlemen, I rise to propose the health of General Carnegy which I am sure you all will drink with enthusiasm. You are all aware of the interest General Carnegy has taken in the Egyptian Expedition, and although he has taken no actual part in the fighting still much of the success of the expedition is due to him. I am glad to see so many Bengal officers here to-night, and although I am only a humble member of the auxiliary forces, still I look upon myself as a member of the Bombay Army, and I am glad to see such *esprit de corps* exhibited between the sister presidencies. I am a volunteer and therefore can speak my mind, and I think it is quite time that the jealousy which has been said to exist between the armies of the presidencies should cease and only be a thing of the past. Through General Carnegy we have held out the hand of friendship to Bengal to-day, and we hope it will be received in the same cordial spirit in which it has been offered.

General Carnegy.—Gentlemen, I beg to thank you all for this very kind manner in which you have responded to the toast just proposed by my friend Captain Tennent, though I fear I scarcely deserve all the praise he has been good enough to bestow on me. What little I may have done in my public capacity in this city has simply been the outcome of what I consider due to the position I have the honour to feel. It has been a great pleasure to me, I assure you, to take any part in the entertainments of this evening in honour of our guests of the sister presidency, for I feel such demonstrations as these must go far to unite us all in the firmest bonds of friendship. The time for petty jealousies seems to me to be past, and as the representatives of all three armies have so well and nobly fought together in Egypt, we should now adopt as our motto, "*Trio Juncta in uno.*"

The proceedings then terminated.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore* in *every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EXPENSES OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Marquis of Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons last evening, said that he had nothing further to add to his former statement respecting the payment of the cost of the Indian Expeditionary Force.

THE VOTE OF THANKS TO THE TROOPS.

The thanks of both Houses of Parliament were proposed and passed last night for the services of the troops in Egypt.

Mr. Gladstone warmly eulogized the troops of all arms, and in alluding to the Indian Contingent, the Right Hon'ble gentleman said they had proved themselves most worthy of the brotherhood into which they had entered.

MASSACRE OF MESSRS. GILL, CHARRINGTON, AND PALMER.

Captain Gill, Lieutenant Charrington, and Professor Palmer, who at the commencement of the late campaign were sent into the interior of Egypt to purchase camels, have been massacred by Bedouins. Two of the bodies of the victims have been recovered.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke of Connaught left Egypt yesterday for England.

THE CLOSURE.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Several amendments mitigating the Closure, which were brought forward by the Conservatives, have been rejected by the Commons.

CETEWAYO'S RESTORATION.

The Under-Secretary for the Colonies, replying to a question, said that the scheme for the reorganisation of Zululand was now on the way home, and if sanctioned by the British Government, Cetewayo would return to his territory in December.

DEATH OF THE BEY OF TUNIS.

TUNIS, Oct. 27.

The Bey of Tunis died to-day, and is succeeded by his brother.

SOCIALISM IN FRANCE.

LYONS, Oct. 27.

A perfect panic prevails here, owing to fears being entertained that a Socialist rising is imminent. The garrison has been reinforced and all precautions taken. All the public buildings are guarded by the military.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 28.

A memo. of the Viceroy's tour has been published. His Excellency leaves Simla on the 6th November, remaining that night at Pinjore, and arrives at Umballa on the 7th, goes directly to the railway station, and leaves in the evening for Lahore, where he arrives on the morning of the 8th and holds a levée at noon. H. E. starts by the Northern Punjab State Railway the next morning for Miani, halting at Pindadan Khan for the night. He visits the salt mines on the 10th, and goes to Julalpore into camp till the 14th. His Excellency intends to shoot on the 14th, and proceeds to Jhelum, and thence to Tangrote, where he stays on the 15th. On the 16th he leaves Tangrote and proceeds *viâ* Jhelum to Attock by the night train, reaching the latter place on the 17th at 7-30 in the morning, and thence to Peshawar, returning to Lahore in the afternoon, visiting the Attock bridge works *en route*, and arriving at Lahore on the 18th at 9-30 in the morning. This arrival will be private. Lord Ripon finally leaves Lahore by special train on the 22nd, in the interim being fêted at the opening of the University, receiving and delivering addresses, &c. He arrives at Rupar on the 23rd in the morning, and opens the Sirhind Canal on the 24th. The expenditure on the canal is enormous, but is within the estimates, as convict labour has been utilised successfully. H. E. leaves Rupar in the evening, and arrives at Umballa at night. The Marchioness will then join him. He goes on to Lucknow, where one of the principal features of his visit will be the making over for disposal to the Mahomedans of the tower and other buildings hitherto kept as mementos of British pluck and prowess during the Mutiny, because eyesores to the natives. It is not settled when H. E. leaves Lucknow, but it will probably be on the 2nd December. He will arrive at Calcutta on the 4th or 5th. There will be the usual military and civil arrangements throughout the period of the tour.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab goes to Miani with the Viceroy, and after visiting the salt mines returns to Lahore, not participating in the shikar. He rejoins the Viceroy at Jhelum on the 16th, and accompanies H. E. to Peshawar and back, and also to Rupar, where he parts company with Lord Ripon.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 28.

A large meeting was held this evening at the house of Rao Bahadoor Nagar Seth Premabhai Hemabhai. A memorial to the Viceroy was adopted expressing the gratitude of the people to the Government of India for having determined to confer the boon of local self-government upon British India. More than four thousand people assembled. Several speeches were made, and great enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting lasted for three hours, and perfect order was preserved. An influential standing committee was appointed, and the proceedings terminated with deafening shouts of "Lord Riponki jaya."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thibet arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, Oct. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goa, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Eldorado, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Patna, homeward bound from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed irregular. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been flat.	
Fair Dhollera	4⅜
The Manchester market has been steady.	
Fair Dhollera	4⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82¼
4½ per cent. do.	88½
3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes	116
Bar Silver	51⅝
Oriental Bank shares	£16-10
Chartered ,, ,,	£24
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£17
Hongkong and Shanghai ,,	£56

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£9,700,000,	Inc. £300,000.
Bills Discounted	£23,100,000,	Dec. £100,000.
Bullion	£21,000,000,	Dec. £200,000.

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 36 per cent.

WE publish a supplement to-day containing local and other news.

THE HON. T. C. Hope, in the course of the official tour he is about to undertake, will visit Kurrachee, Pir Chowki, the Nari Gorge, Sukkur, and Attock.

"CAN a man go to heaven who drops his 'h's'?" is a question propounded by the *Bombay Guardian* apropos of certain remarks made by a correspondent of the *Indian Churchman* regarding the preaching power of some members of the Salvation Army.

MR. G. W. ALLEN, C. I. E., has returned to India and resumed his connection with the *Pioneer*. He will probably remain in India for two or three years.

ACCORDING to a Calcutta paper, rumour gives the succession to Mr. Morris as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces to the Hon. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, at present member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

WE republished on Saturday a letter addressed by Mr. Dalrymple—brother of Sir James Fergusson—to the Editor of the *Scotsman* relative to the late Sir David Wedderburn. The tribute to the worth and talents of the latter is the more remarkable from being that of a consistent political opponent.

BEFORE leaving the P. and O. steamer Brindisi, which recently arrived in Bombay, the passengers formulated their appreciation of her captain (Hazlewood) in a letter couched in very handsome terms. The ship, they said, was "clean, airy, and commodious, well-officered and well-ordered, the table excellent, and the service leaving nothing to be desired."

THE *Statesman* says :—"The gas in Calcutta requires to be brightened in this or some other way, or to be improved off the face of the earth in favour of electricity."

THE official summary of the North-West Provinces crops and weather reports for the week ended with the 25th instant states :—No rain. Rain wanted in Lucknow, Sitapur, and Kumaun. Prices are rising in one, and falling in four, districts; elsewhere they are stationary. Khariff harvest in progress. Rabi sowings progressing. Markets well supplied. Cholera continues in Partabgarh, but is decreasing elsewhere. Cattle-disease continues in four districts.

THE Trevandrum paper announces that the Maharajah of Travancore will pay a visit to Calcutta in January next to be invested with the Order of the Star of India.

A RANGOON telegram to a contemporary says :—The Commissioner of Arracan telegraphs to the Chief Commissioner the loss of Gillam's steam launch Nil Desperandum, which struck on a sunken rock on a voyage from Kyoukphyoo to Borongo, and sank in five minutes in 75 fathoms of water. No lives were lost. A lady and four children on board got to shore in a cargo boat, which fortunately happened to be in tow of the launch.

SURGEON-GENERAL SIR ALEXANDER CHRISTISON Bart, M. D., retired on Tuesday last from the Indian Medical Service, making over charge of his office as administrative head of the Civil Medical Department in the N. W. P. and Oudh to his successor, Surgeon-General W. Walker. Dr. Christison joined the service as an Assistant-Surgeon on the Bengal Medical Establishment of the Hon'ble East India Company on the 20th October, 1851. So that he has seen 31 years' service. He went through the Burmese campaign of 1852-53, and was present at the taking of Rangoon, the relief of Pegu, the advance on Prome, and the engagement near Douabaw. During the Mutiny of 1857-58 he served with the 3rd European Regiment at the battle of Sussia, near Agra; was in medical charge of Meade's Horse during the escort of the Maharajah Scindiah from Agra to Gwalior; served under Sir Robert Napier in his pursuit and defeat of the rebels after the capture of Gwalior; and was present in action when 27 guns were taken.

THE following notice, sent by a Postmaster in the North West Provinces to the Deputy Commissioner of a district, has caused some astonishment in the neighbourhood :—"I have the honour to notify that, with effect from to-morrow, the—current, the mail for all sub-offices in this district will be closed as usual at 6 p.m. but, with a view to highway robbery, will be despatched on each following day early in the morning, that is, at 4 a.m."

THE Calcutta Municipal elections show, says the *Englishman*, a result which in some respects is more encouraging than was generally expected. "We do not mean that this result has been brought about by the spontaneous action of the electors as a body, or even by any particular sections of that body. We rather believe that the general infusion of new blood amongst the native elected Commissioners is due to an increased desire amongst some of the better educated or more wealthy of that community to be represented in, if not to take part in the management of the affairs of, the Municipality; and the fair sprinkling of European members, as distinguished from Hindus and Muhammadans, arose, we imagine, from a laudable wish on the part of some leading official gentlemen to set a good example to the English community. This success is mainly due to the effectual and hearty support given to the movement by the Board of Directors of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association."

IT is presumed that Sir George Birdwood's new work on Indian Art will be published in the spring by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, under the title of "Arya-Silpa-darpana" (Mirror of Indian Arts). The work is a commemoration of the ancient commerce and historical art handicrafts of India. It will be in two volumes, and contain many woodcuts and photographs.

THE moral of Captain Collen's recent lecture at the Simla United Service Institution, "on the causes which have led to national success in war," seems to the *Pioneer* to have been the familiar one of the necessity of a closer connection between the Regulars and the Auxiliaries. Our contemporary is of opinion that this, in the minds of its exponents, too often implies a further connection between the auxiliaries and the nation, and apparently Captain Collen must have shown the cloven hoof; for, in the discussion that followed, both Sir Donald Stewart and Colonel Chesney entered protests against any infringement of the voluntary principle of English service, while the latter made havoc with the historical arguments with which Captain Collen had supported his position.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HENRY NORMAN was a passenger from Brindisi to Alexandria on the 2nd instant, having left London at a few hours' notice only. His mission was to confer with the Pay-Masters-in-Chief of the British and Indian Forces and decide what charges should be borne by each establishment.

A GERMAN military paper points out that by recent decrees the establishment of the African army of France has been so greatly augmented that at least half of it could in case of necessity be employed in time of war in Europe. Altogether the armed strength of France has, in fact, been increased by 23 battalions of infantry—namely, by 6 battalions of Rifles, 8 of Zouaves, 4 of Algerian Rifles, 4 Foreign Legion battalions, and 1 of African Light Infantry—by 2 regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique (of together twelve squadron), by one regiment of Spahis (of 6 squadrons), by 15 batteries of artillery, 9 companies of engineers, 16 companies of train, and 9 sections of administrative troops.

UPON one point, says the *St. James's Gazette*, Baker Pasha will have English opinion heartily with him. He is in favour of the establishment of municipal government in all the important towns, and he would distribute the burden of local taxation impartially between Europeans and natives. The exemption of the European colony from the public burdens of Egypt is indefensible; and even if it could be justified in principle it would be exceedingly imprudent to maintain it. The natives naturally hate the Europeans all the more when they see that they contribute nothing towards the cost of the Administration by which, so far as it is efficient, they benefit both in person and pocket. Care must undoubtedly be taken not to give the native element the exclusive power of levying taxes, as in that case the payment of them would soon become the exclusive privilege of the European residents. But under proper conditions the abolition of the present injurious and insulting exception ought at once to be effected.

A WRITER in the *Times* points out two difficulties connected with the disbanding of Arabi's army. One is that some 3,000 of the officers have no private means, are fairly educated, and if not provided for in some way will have the will and possibly the power to be a very dangerous element in Egypt. Another is the existence of the negro regiments enrolled under the convention which abolished slavery and set free all slaves that might be captured by Egyptian troops. The released negroes were enlisted to keep them out of mischief, and if they are now left without employment or resources of any kind they will be a constant source of discontent and trouble. Everything goes to show that the military question in Egypt is of far too great importance to be settled off-hand. If our troops are withdrawn too soon they will certainly have to come back again; and their second conquest may not be so easily effected as the first.

MILITARY NEWS.

IN the course of his winter tour Sir Donald Stewart will present Afghan medals to the Bhopal Battalion.

COL. C. D. J. DODD, Officiating Commandant of the 8th Bombay N. I., is gazetted to the command in succession to Lieut.-Colonel Durand, retired.

COLONEL LOW, it is stated, will visit the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, as well as Bengal, to arrange the details of his Transport scheme in the way best suited to local requirements. He will distribute the mules returning from Egypt, in Bombay and Madras, until their stock is complete; any surplus being afterwards given to Bengal. Meanwhile, the purchase of mules in the Punjab is to be discontinued.

COLONEL T. E. HUGHES, the new Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, in India, has arrived from England and taken up his appointment.

SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH has returned from privilege leave and resumed his command at Rawal Pindi.

7-1 ROYAL Artillery (Free's screw-gun battery), recently on service in Egypt, was to pass through Allahabad *en route* to Rawal Pindi on Saturday.

LIEUTENANT LAMPEN has been appointed Quartermaster of the 5th Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Seward permanent Wing Officer of the 9th Native Infantry.

LIEUTENANTS ORMOND AND MATSON, Royal Marines, who have been accepted as candidates for the Staff Corps, go to the Madras Presidency.

SURGEON-MAJOR ODEVAINE proceeds from Allahabad to Morar to take temporary medical charge of the 39th Native Infantry.

SURGEON DONALDSON has been transferred from Allahabad to the Presidency District for duty.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pioneer* :—"As it may be considered quite certain that no Pack Transport Corps or Train will ever be raised in England, why should not the Government of India secure the ten thousand mules that have been collected in Egypt, and bring them straight away to this country, where they will be simply invaluable? Such a chance will never occur again; and if Government does not buy the animals, they will be sold by auction at a tremendous loss to the State, in the usual manner. Of course objections will be raised that such an item of expenditure was not provided for in the Budget, and so on; but there is no doubt that the animals are badly wanted, and they ought to be secured at once. Who can tell when our next war will take place?"

A CONTEMPORARY gives the following translation of a passage from a letter from a native officer of Indian Cavalry, dated Cairo, 20th September, describing the battle of Tel-el-Kebir :—The guns of the enemies could not fire but once, while the incessant firing on our side disheartened them. With the points of our bayonets we captured their guns. Thousands of Egyptians were killed, so much so that there were heaps on heaps of dead bodies. The enemies fled all pell-mell. Our Cavalry, *i. e.*, 2nd, 6th, and 13th Bengal Cavalry, which reached in time, began to mow the enemies like grass. The poor Egyptians were piteously pleading the mercy of the English with the words "*Aman! Aman!*" This melted the iron heart of the English officers, who instantly ordered their army to stop further bloodshed. Thus the Egyptians were saved, though with a cost of their lives by thousands. Leaving behind their furniture and arms, they fled with their lives. The battle lasted from 5 to 7 a.m. The Bengal Cavalry, with an English regiment, with 200 foot, were ordered to proceed to Cairo. The rest of the camp directed its course towards Zagazig. Arabi Pasha fled to Cairo by train. Our soldiers and the Egyptians were going on roads just like police and wayfarers. When we reached these wayfarers, they keeping their arms down saluted us. After riding at full gallop, we made a halt at a distance of 28 miles. The day following, the 14th September, at 5 p.m., we reached Cairo, and encamped ourselves outside the city. The enemies were there about 10,000 strong. Hearing their defeat at Tel-el-Kebir, the enemies yielded their arms. With a band of joy playing, our General entered the Fort, and the entrenchments were guarded by our soldiers. The guns were unloaded, and our guns were mounted on the Arsenal and Treasury.

THE scores made at Saharunpore in the second day's matches of the Western India Rifle Association meeting were as follows :—Match IV.—Captain Lamb, 68; Lieutenant Rose, 59; Captain Ryves, 57. Match V.—Captain Lamb, 44; Sergeant Barker, 42; Lieutenant Rose, 42. Match VI.—Captain Lamb 42; Lieutenant Rose, 32; Lieutenant Darrah, 32. The wind was strong and variable during matches V. and VI.

SIX Government transport steamers arrived in Bombay harbour on the 28th and 29th instant from Suez, which they left on different dates. The Avoca brought Brig. Surg J. W. Thornton, Surg. F. Willis, two apothecaries, 246 followers, and one hospital assistant of the Transport Department. The Hydaspes brought Col. Brownney, Major Nicholson, Major Marsh, Lieut.-Col. Hydler, Surg.-Major McKally, Major Clerk, Lieut. Dickie, Major Byrn-Murdock, Captain Ellis, Captain Anderson, Surg Omea, Captain Medies, Lieut.-Colonel Morgan, Major Toker, Colonel Luckhardt, Major Clemente, Lieut. Beaton, Lieut. Carnac, Veterinary Surgeon Anderson, Major Kennedy, Lieut. Stockley, Surgeon-Major Rogers, Serjeant Baldwin, 1 apothecary, 2 clerks, 308 followers, 44 horses, and 119 mules and ponies of British regiments. The Norfolk brought Lieut. Robarts, 2 native officers, 1 native doctor, 1 apothecary, 71 men, 87 followers, 73 horses, and 91 ponies and mules, portion of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry. The Lucinda brought 44 followers, Government stores, &c., of the Commissariat Department. The Culna brought Lieut. C. Macdonald, Surgeon C. Maitland, 64 men, 51 followers, 68 horses, 313 mules and ponies, portion of the 6th Bengal Cavalry. The Hampshire brought Major H. C. Campbell, 1 assistant apothecary, 94 men, 87 followers, 90 horses, and 110 ponies and mules, portion of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry.

THE HOME RELIEFS.

THE following troops have been allotted to the troopship Crocodile, sailing from Bombay on the 25th November, 1882 :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Insanes.	Convicts & Ignominy.
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.					
Rohilcund district.........Time expired	57	2	0	0	0
Lahore division .... ,,	25	2	4	0	4
,, ,, ...Invalids	76	8	16	0	0
Peshawar district ......Time expired	76	(with families.)			
,, ,, ...Invalids	30	4	8	2	0
Gwalior ,, ,, ...	12	4	7	0	0
Oudh division ....Time expired	17	0	0	0	6
,, ,, ...Invalids ...	70	0	0	0	0
Saugor district.........Time expired	10	0	0	0	3
,, ,, ...Invalids	12	0	0	0	0
Allahabad division.......Time expired	4	0	0	0	0
Sub-Condr. C. Lightning.Comst. Dept.	1	1	5	0	0
Sgt. A. S. McDowell ....P. W. Dept.	1	0	0	0	0
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.					
...........Time expired	31	0	0	4	0
...........Invalids	103	2	1	0	0
Condtr. W. H. Clarke ...Ordnce. Dept.	1	1	4	0	0
Sub. ,, H. E. Dallieon... ,,	1	1	2	0	0
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.					
Sind district ....Time expired	44	6	12	0	0
,, ,, ...Invalids	21	0	0	0	0
Poona division .... *	42	0	0	0	0
Mhow .... *	60	1	0	0	0
Condtr. A. Stapleton ....Ordnce. Dept.	1	0	0	0	0

*If not previously embarked.

RELIEF OF TROOPS IN THE QUETTA DISTRICT.

THE following instructions for the relief of the troops in the Quetta District have been issued by the Quarter-Master General :—

Army Head Quarters, Poona, 26th October 1882.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.—Referring to G. O. C. No. 385 of the 18th August last, the following arrangements for the relief of the Troops in the Quetta District are ordered :—

No. 7 BATTERY, 1ST BRIGADE, CINQUE PORTS DIVISION, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

To embark at Bombay on the 20th November, arrive at Kurrachee 24th, leave Kurrachee by rail on 25th, and arrive at Rindli on 27th November, where the Battery will take over the Camp Equipage and such establishments, &c., of No. 9 Battery 1st Brigade Scottish Division R. A., as may remain in the Quetta District. Families to remain at Bombay.

No. 9 BATTERY, 1ST BRIGADE, SCOTTISH DIVISION, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

To leave Rindli by rail on 24th November, arrive at Kurrachee on 26th, embark on 26th and arrive at Bombay on 30th November. Camp Equipage and such establishments, &c., as may remain in the Quetta District to be left at Rindli for No. 7 Battery 1st Brigade Cinque Ports Division Royal Artillery. Families to join the Battery at Kurrachee.

2ND BATTALION NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.

One wing to leave Kurrachee by rail on the 6th February 1883, arrive at Rindli on the 8th idem.

Second wing to leave Sind by rail on 4th March 1883, arrive at Rindli on the 6th idem.

The Camp Equipage and such establishments as may remain in the Quetta District belonging to the 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment to be taken over by the 2nd North Staffordshire. Tents for this regiment to be sent to Rindli under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Quetta District.

The Depot of the 2nd North Staffordshire will be established at Kurrachee.

The relief of the detachment at Hyderabad to be arranged by the General Officer Commanding Sind District.

2ND BATTALION GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

One wing to leave Rindli by rail on 28th February, arrive at Kurrachee on 2nd March.

Second wing to leave Rindli by rail on 25th March arrive at Kotree on the 27th idem.

Camp Equipage and such establishments, &c., as may remain in the Quetta District to be transferred to the 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment.

The Depot of the 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment will leave Mhow by rail in time to embark at Bombay on 26th December 1882, and arrive at Kurrachee on 30th idem, where the men and families will be accommodated in barracks awaiting the arrival of the regiment.

No. 5 COMPANY SAPPERS AND MINERS.

To leave Kirkee by rail in time to embark at Bombay on 20th November 1882, arrive at Kurrachee on 24th, and leave that station on 25th by rail for Rindli, where the company should arrive on 27th idem.

Camp Equipage and such establishments as may remain in the Quetta District belonging to No. 4 Company Sappers and Miners to be taken over by No. 5 Company at Rindli.

Families to remain at Kirkee.

No. 4 COMPANY SAPPERS AND MINERS.

To leave Rindli by rail on 24th Novemeer, arrive at Kurrachee on 26th, embark 26th and arrive at Bombay on 30th November, from whence the company will move by rail to Kirkee.

Camp Equpage and such establishments as may remain in the Quetta District to be transferred to No. 5 Company at Rindli.

2ND REGIMENT N. I.

One wing to march from Rajkot on 25th January 1883 (route to be furnished by General Officer Commanding Northern Division) *en route* to Porebunder for embarkation on 5th February, arrive at Kurrachee on 7th, from whence the wing will march on 9th February to Ruk. From Ruk the companies will be moved by rail to Rindli, where they should arrive on 11th March.

Second wing to march from Rajkot on 31st January 1883 *en route* to Porebunder for embarkation on 11th February, arrive at Kurrachee on 13th February, from whence the wing will March on 15th February to Ruk. From Ruk the companies will be moved by rail to Rindli, where they should arrive on 17th March 1883.

The 2nd Regiment N. I. will take over such establishments as may remain in Quetta District belonging to the 8th Regiment N. I. Camp Equipage to accompany the 2nd N. I.

The Depot of the 2nd Regiment N. I. will be moved from Rajkot (by rail from Wudwan) to Surat under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Northern Division.

3RD REGIMENT N. I.

One wing to march from Belgaum by route No. 80 (1) on 1st January 1883, *en route* to Vingorla for embarkation on 9th January, arrive at Kurrachee on 15th January, from whence the wing will march on 17th January to Ruk. From Ruk the companies will be moved by rail to Rindli where they should arrive on 16th February 1883.

Second wing to march from Belgaum by route No. 80 (1) on 18th January 1883, *en route* to Vingorla for embarkation on 26th January, arrive at Kurrachee on 1st February, from whence the wing will march on 3rd February to Ruk. From Ruk the companies will move by rail to Rindli where they should arrive on 5th March 1883.

The 3rd N. L. I. will take over such establishment &c., belonging to the 13th Regiment N. I. as may remain in the Quetta District. Camp Equipage to accompany the 3rd N. I.

The Depot of the 3rd Regiment N. L. I. will march from Belgaum on 12th February 1883, *en route* to Vingorla for embarkation on 20th February, arrive at Bombay on 23rd February from whence the Depot will be moved by rail to Surat where it will be stationed.

Camp Equipage to be returned from Vingorla to Belgaum.

5TH REGIMENT N. L. I.

Four Companies of the 5th Regiment N. L. I. will march from Deesa *en route* to Rajkot on the 10th January 1883, arriving at the latter station on 27th idem, where it will remain until the arrival of the first wing of the 13th Regiment N. I. and then return to Dessa by rail. This move to be carried out under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Northern Division.

8TH REGIMENT N. I.

To leave Rindli by rail on 23rd March 1883, for Nusseerabad, where the regiment should arrive on or about the 31st idem.

Such establishment, &c., as may remain in the Quetta District to be transferred to the 2nd N. I.

Camp Equipage to be returned to the Quetta Arsenal, the Regiment taking over the tents left by the 12th Regiment N. I. at Nusseerabad.

The Depot of the 8th Regiment N. I. to move on or about the 8th November by rail from Poona to Nusseerabad, under arrangements to be made by the General Officer Commanding Poona Division in communication with the General Officer Commanding Mhow Division.

12TH REGIMENT N. I.

To leave Nusseerabad by rail on 8th November for Rindli, where the regiment should arrive on or about the 16th idem.

Such establishments, &c., belonging to the 24th Regiment N. I. as may remain in the Quetta District to be taken over by the 12th N. I. on arrival.

The Depot of the 12th N. I. to be moved by rail from Nusseerabad to Surat, under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Mhow Division in communication with the General Officer Commanding Northern Division.

13TH REGIMENT N. I.

One wing to leave Rindli by rail on 10th March for Kurrachee, where it will embark on 12th idem Porebunder; arrive at Porebunder 14th idem; march from Porebunder to Rajkot, where the detachment should arrive on 26th March.

Second wing to leave Rindli by rail on 16th March for Kurrachee, where it will embark on 18th idem for Porebunder; arrive at Porebunder 20th idem; march from Porebunder to Rajkot, where the detachment should arrive on 31st March.

Such establishments as may remain in the Quetta District to be transferred to the 3rd N. L. I.

Tents to accompany the regiment from the Quetta District.

The Depot of the 13th Regiment N. I. to be moved by rail from Mhow via Bombay to Rajkot under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Mhow Division in communication with the General Officer Commanding Northern Division.

24TH REGIMENT N. I.

One wing to move from Rindli by rail on 30th November to Ruk, from whence it will march to Kurrachee for embarkation on 1st January 1883, arrive at Vingorla on 6th idem, march thence on 8th January for Belgaum, where the detachment should arrive on 15th idem.

Second wing to move from Rindli by rail on 18th December to Ruk, from whence it will march to Kurrachee for embarkation on 18th January; arrive at Vingorla on 23rd and march thence on 25th idem for Belgaum, where the detachment should arrive on 1st February 1883.

Camp Equipage to accompany the regiment.

Such establishments, &c., as may remain in the Quetta District to the transferred on the 12th Regiment N. I.

The Depot of the 24th Regiment N. I. to be moved by rail from Mhow to Bombay for embarkation on 25th February 1883; arrive at Vingorla on 28th idem and march thence on 2nd March for Belgaum, where the Depot should arrive on 9th idem.

Tents to be sent from Belgaum to Vingorla for the Depot.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Corps proceeding to Quetta in relief will be equipped with Dooley Bearers at *half* Cabul scale, deducting such numbers in Quetta District who may elect to serve on with the relieving Corps. Commanding Officers to communicate with each other on this subject.

2. Water and Conservancy Establishments on the garrison scale to be taken by the Battery, Company of Sappers, and Regiments proceeding to the Quetta District.

3. British Troops should also take with them full Bakery and Butchery establishments and dead stock except ovens, as the relieved Corps are bringing those establishments back to India.

4. All Families of Corps proceeding to Quetta to remain in India.

5. All movements of Troops between Rindli and Quetta to be carried out under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Quetta District.

6. The attention of Commanding Officers should be called to paras. 57, 58, and 68, Section 21, Bombay Army Regulations, regarding the submission of departure, arrival, and progress reports.

7. Attention is also directed to Section 21, Bombay Army Regulations, relative to the movement of Troops by land.

8. The heavy stores of all Corps will, as far as practicable, be sent by rail.

9. General Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts are requested to communicate with the Civil Officers concerned in view to the wells being cleaned out at all the encamping grounds in their respective commands at which the Troops may have to halt *en route*.

By Order,
F. S. ADAM,
Major, Offg. Deputy Quartermaster-General.

AT A COURT-MARTIAL.

THE Court-martial is to assemble in an unused barrack room set aside for that purpose, and shortly before eleven o'clock most of the members have turned up, and are discussing the news of the day. The Court is composed of Colonel Prim, who sits as President, while a couple of Captains and four Lieutenants make up the complement of members. The prisoner, who is charged with being drunk, and using disrespectful language to a Sergeant, is in an outer verandah of the barrack, under charge of an escort. He is standing at ease, and does not appear to be in the least more interested in the coming trial than the coolie who is lazily squatting down in the verandah pulling a punkah rope. There is a good deal of sound philosophy about Private Thomas Atkins when he is in trouble. He has broken out of barracks, sold part of his kit, and got drunk with the proceeds. He knows that this course of conduct entails a Court-martial, and imprisonment with hard labour, and he also knows that his Court will be composed of officers, who will try him with the most dispassionate fairness, and who will award him just the amount of punishment contemplated by the regulations, and no more. And so, as he has had his spree, he submits to his punishment as a matter of military routine, like going on guard. But now eleven o'clock strikes, Colonel Prim alights from his buggy, every one salutes him, the prisoner and escort stand to attention, and a general movement takes place to the Court-martial room, where swords are buckled on, and the President takes his place at the head of the table, while the members take their places round it, according to seniority.

"Captain Jones," says Colonel Prim, "will you write out the proceedings of the Court in original? and I shall be glad if Mr. Smith, who writes such an excellent hand, will prepare the duplicate copy."

"Yes, Sir," from both these officers, and a ghastly smile from Smith at this compliment to his handwriting, an accomplishment which he devoutly wishes he had neglected at school.

"And gentlemen," proceeds Colonel Prim, "here is a letter of instructions from the Judge Advocate, calling particular attention to the careless way in which proceedings of Courts-martial are written in this Brigade. Blots are made on the paper, i's are not dotted, t's are too often left uncrossed, pages are carelessly fastened together, and there is a marked absence of method in numbering the questions and answers. March in the prisoner."

The prisoner, Private John Blank, is now marched in, and the Court being duly sworn, he is arraigned on two charges, one for being drunk, the other for having when drunk called Sergeant William Stubbs, his superior officer, in the execution of his duty, "a fat-headed swine," or words to that effect. The prisoner of course pleads not guilty, and Sergeant William Stubbs, the first witness for the prosecution, is called into Court. The Sergeant is a portly, well set-up man, brown of face and sturdy of limb, and being duly sworn, proceeds to give his evidence in a routine matter-of-fact way, holding himself bolt upright, and looking fixedly into space.

"At Camp Sirkarpore," begins the Sergeant, "on the 1st of January, 187—, I saw Private John Blank, the prisoner now before the Court. He was outside the canteen, and was then drunk. When he saw me, he made use of the following observation, saying —"

"Now, Sergeant Stubbs," says Colonel Prim, interrupting the witness at this point, "I must warn you against using useless repetitions in your evidence, which only take up the time of the Court. You should not say, 'He made use of the following observation, *saying*,' because if he made use of an observation, of course he said it; what else could he do with it, you know, Sergeant, eh?"

But the honest Sergeant evidently doesn't know, and withdrawing his eyes from space, fixes them inquiringly on Colonel Prim, who goes on politely :

"It is a great point, Sergeant, to give your evidence, as I said before, so as not to waste the time of the Court. You might say, 'The prisoner remarked,' or, 'The prisoner observed;' do you see, Sergeant?"

"Yes, Sir," observes Sergeant Stubbs, who now sees his way out of the difficulty, and takes up his narrative from where he left off. "When the prisoner saw me, he passed the following remark——"

But this is too much for Colonel Prim's sense of the niceties of the English language, and he once more interrupts in a tone of remonstrance.

"Now, really, Sergeant, this will not do. What do you mean by 'passing a remark'? How can you pass a remark? You may pass the salt, or the mustard, or the bread, but you can't pass a remark, you know."

But while Colonel Prim is pointing out to Sergeant Stubbs at great length that his method of giving evidence takes up a great deal of the Court's valuable time, the Court, which appears to have some experience of the good Colonel's method of conducting proceedings, is employing itself as follows. Captain Jones has got through three pages of an English letter to his wife, while Captain Dash has read the whole of the day's paper, and is now yawning over the advertisements. Lieutenant Smith, who not only writes a good hand, but is an admirable caricaturist, has made a spirited sketch of Colonel Prim, as with uplifted finger he explains to Sergeant Stubbs how he should give evidence. Two other Subalterns arrange the details of a match between their respective ponies, which is to come off next gymkhana day, owners up, and they solemnly book various bets made in connection therewith. The sketch of Colonel Prim, being now complete, is handed from member to member of the Court, and narrowly escapes falling into the hands of the Colonel himself, who, seeing a paper passing from hand to hand, demands to see it, under the impression that some one has written down a knotty question in military law, which the others are trying to solve.

But now Sergeant Stubbs has got under weigh again, and proceeds without a hitch from the beginning to where he was called "a fat-headed swine."

"Dear me," says Colonel Prim, at this juncture, "what a very singular expression to use? Now, Sergeant, can you give the Court any reason why the prisoner should call you a fat-headed swine?"

"Well, Sir," says the Sergeant, "by reason of his being drunk, I suppose."

"Ah, yes, perhaps so. Have you written down the words 'fat-headed swine,' Captain Jones?" asks Colonel Prim, who appears much struck with the expression.

But Captain Jones looks a little confused, and hastily adds the required words to the proceedings. The truth is, that anticipating a discussion on swine in general, and the possibility that Colonel Prim might discover something in Sergeant Stubbs' personal appearance that might bear a resemblance to some swine in particular, Jones had resumed his letter to his wife, thinking himself safe for another good half-hour. Captain Dash is reading the advertisements again for the twentieth time, and the sporting members of the Court are comparing the merits of their respective tattoos in whispers. But now business begins again. Sergeant Stubbs finishes his evidence in peace, the prisoner declines cross-examining, and the Court has no question to put; and the worthy Sergeant, much relieved, salutes the Court, and goes off to his dinner, which he eats with the hearty appetite and keen relish of a man who has gone unscathed through a severe intellectual encounter. "He's got a deal of larning, has the Colonel," is the Sergeant's only comment on the morning, as he smokes his pipe after dinner with a comrade.

But to return to the Court. The next witness is a very voluble Irishman, whose language, when corrected by Colonel Prim, flows naturally into such very racy and idiomatic Irishisms, that the Colonel gives him up and allows him to tell his story in his own way. And now it is time for tiffin, a meal to which ample justice is done, and at which kindly, garrulous Colonel Prim tells anecdotes of various Courts-martial on which he has sat, and recalls numerous instances of his unrivalled sagacity in bringing home offences even where the evidence has been of a most complicated nature. Tiffin over, the Court re-assembles; the prisoner, who has had his dinner, is marched in; and the finding and sentence being recorded, the trial is at an end. Nearly everything in this world has its humorous side at which it is permissible to laugh, but I cannot conclude this little sketch without recording my opinion that no tribunal can be more fair, impartial, and merciful than a Court-martial. A celebrated Judge has laid down that a man's previous good character is a reason for increasing rather than decreasing his punishment. "For," he argues, "the longer a criminal has enjoyed the good opinion of the world, the less excuse has he for his misdeeds, and the more injurious is his conduct to public morality." This may be sound logic, but a Court-martial will have none of it. A prisoner always has the benefit of former good conduct, and of anything else that can tell legitimately in his favour, for though officers on Courts-martial may sometimes err in points of law, yet they have very sound ideas on the subject of justice.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you let me make a few remarks on the letter that appeared in your issue of October 24, with regard to Mr. Goldsmid's proposals? The writer thinks that the period of service should be the same as in England. If so, Civilians should stay 30 years instead of 21. But the very fact that Government wish to employ natives should also lead them to relax the rules, so as to make vacancies. The number of Europeans is now a fixed number because of the rule that no more are to be appointed, and I presume any relaxation would only refer to them, though it would also benefit natives, who would step into their places. As to paying 4 per cent towards pensions, the uncovenanted would be glad to do so if they obtained the same as the covenanted. And if some civilians of long service and high standing have paid for nearly all their pensions, your correspondent must remember that they have also drawn enormous salaries, which induced them to stay out here a long time. But even if his arguments are good with reference to those who joined the U. C. S. after 1871, when the policy of discouraging Europeans born out of the country was deliberately adopted, the rules might be relaxed in the case of those who joined before. The amount need not be changed, and if sterling is used it need only be equivalent to the present rate of exchange; but what is most required is a means of leaving India after 18 or 20 years on pensions proportionate to what are given after 30 years.

D.

EDUCATIONAL PENSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly let me call the attention of H. E. the Governor and members of Council to the following statistics, which I believe to be correct? There are 27 Europeans in the Educational directory, whose salaries amount to Rs. 3,05,233 per annum, or a monthly average of Rs. 942 for each person. If these remain 17 years longer they will draw at least Rs. 51,83,961. 27 chaplains in that period draw Rs. 34,34,400, *i. e.*, Rs. 17,54,561 less; but they get pensions of £365 after 17 years. Now, I believe that a future generation of principals and professors would prefer to have the same salaries as chaplains, with the same pensions, instead of serving for 27 years. If the present generation instead of remaining for 17 years more are allowed to retire on pensions of Rs. 3,650 (which is less than £365) this balance of Rs. 17,54,561 will last for 17 years; for 1754551 ÷ 27 = 64983-13-0 and 64983-13-0 ÷ 3650 = 17. Most men are about 25 years of age when joining the Education Department, and have 4 years' leave during 17 years according to the rules; so that they would be 46 years old when their pension is due (many civilians get £1,000 at an earlier age), which, if made terminable in 17 years, would bring them to the age of 63. During this period they could make provision for the (probably) few remaining years of life.

An arrangement of this kind would infuse new spirit into the Department and benefit the country. On this subject the London *Graphic* lately said: "The inequality in the matter of pensions amounts to injustice, for while doctors can retire after 15 and chaplains after 17 years, professors and principals have to serve the long period of 27 years. There is no reason why an Indian career should mean exile for life. Moreover, in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 it was solemnly stated that Europeans and natives would be treated alike, but the latter are better treated when, as now, they get the same pensions after serving in their own country,"—and adds that the exile should be taken into account, as is done in the Medical Department.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

A HIGHLY interesting lecture was delivered last evening at the rooms of the United Service Institution of India by Captain Collen, B. S. C., Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department. The subject was "The causes which have led to national success in war." H. E. the Commander-in-Chief was in the chair.

The lecturer spoke as follows :—Without entering into a lengthy abstract discussion of the causes which have led to national success in war, it may perhaps be said that history teaches us that the motive power of war is much the same now as it has been in the past, that certain moral and physical forces have always been at work in relation to war; that these have varied in intensity at different periods; and that although there is a line of demarcation which divides physical and material causes from those which we call moral or mental, each class has had a powerfull influence on all military successes, whether in the remote past or in the present. In the physical class of causes we may place those qualities of bodily strength, endurance, courage, and the development of weapons, which contribute so largely to efficiency in war; while among the moral causes are those all-powerful forces of national history, religion, government, education, and organisation. If we had time, it would be possible, I think, to trace the steps by which the physical have been gradually dominated by the moral causes; to see how the higher qualities have by degrees been called into play in the tragedy of war, until they have rendered the physical forces, still most powerful, their servants rather than their masters. But although we may properly say that in the earliest days the moral were overshadowed by the physical forces, yet even in the times when history appears almost legendary, examples are not wanting of these moral forces. It was by organisation based on territorial division that Sesostris was able to put into the field the army with which he overran vast countries; and in the early military system of the Persian—successors of the Egyptians in that martial prowess which perhaps can hardly be said to exist in their descendants,—we trace signs of an organization, not differing greatly from that of our own days. The division of the empire into military provinces, the separation of the troops into garrison and territorial forces, and other details, present features remarkably like the systems of our own times; while the measures taken in the event of invasion, for the reinforcement of a standing army by provincial reserves, and the levy *en masse* bear a curious resemblance to the Landwehr and Landsturn forces of one of the great military nations of the present day. And here, too, history tells us of the causes which led to the defeat of the once courageous and enduring Persians by the warriors of Greece. How years of easy victory and of luxury penetrated the soul of the people and the army, until at last the powerful organisation fell to pieces at the touch of a nation whose qualities were European rather than Oriental. Having glanced riefly at certain points in the character of the Greek and Roman armies, the lecturer proceeded :—Now, I should exhaust your patience were I to ask you to consider transient military successes, which have not fixed themselves permanently in history. I think we must confine ourselves to some leading examples among the nations of Europe; and, with your permission, I would propose that these examples should be afforded by the victories and reverses of France, Gemany, and England. In trying to trace the causes which have led France to her position among military nations, we may perhaps start with the fact that the early bravery of the Gauls intermingled with that of the Frank race, and that their resulting military spirit has pervaded the history of France from the earliest date up to the present day. In the feudal times, war educated the nobles, but the peasantry and middle class, the great material of armies, were pressed down; even martial games were discouraged, and there was complete division between the classes. The establishment of the *compagnies d'ordonnance* by Charles VII marked the change from the feudal to the standing system; the faudal armies disappeared, and mercenaries took their places. Richelieu tried to effect reforms, but these hardly struggled above the surface, and a military system scarcely existed. Such, then, was the state of things when Louvois appeared on the scene, and in 1662 became Secretary of State. The successes which placed France in the foremost position among military nations were due then to the powerful administration which Louvois created, to the choice of eminent leaders, and to the warlike spirit; but there was no national army, and when the great administrator had passed away, and the generals were no more, nothing seemed to be left but corruption and confusion of system, and a servile imitation of Prussia. The revolutionary army of France was created in a state of anarchy. In this army all the impulses of excitement and intelligence were present, but organisation and generalship were wanting; and the general who proclaimed that "the march of the troops must be majestic, and in masses," but who himself declined to march, was only an example of the low point to which military leadership had fallen. In a period critical with disaster a simple captain of engineers came to guide the French army into the right path. Under Carnot, as Minister of War, the nation responded to a levy *en masse*, and the amalgamation of the old royal army and the republican army was carried out. Under him France became one vast military workshop. He organised the army into complete brigades and divisions; he remodelled the administration and while reserving the supreme control of military affairs to himself, he was careful to insist upon a just division of labour. In an administration of 18 months he formed armies which won 27 victories and which took 116 fortresses. He laid the foundation of the modern military power of France, and I think we may say that as a military administrator he stands almost without a rival. If Carnot created a national army, it was Napoleon who reaped the fruits of organisation. One of his first steps was to unite the divisions into army corps, and he introduced numerous improvements in organisation. But with all this there was no permanent system for the maintenance of armies. He centralised everything in his own hands; and when his controlling power was withdrawn, there was no guarantee for the continued existence of the system by which he worked. His power of great combinations, and of striking decisive blows; his great genius both in strategy and tactics, caused him to be looked upon almost as a supernatural being. But he could not communicate his qualities to those who might act for him, and succeeed him; and as there was no permanent system, the time arrived when the exhaustion of the nation could no longer respond to the call to glory. When the Franco-Prussian war broke out, everything had to be created in the presence of an enemy; concentration had to be made before organisation began. The equipment and *materiel* were not ready, or could only be got after a complicated routine, while the War Office strove in vain to cope with the mass of business which poured upon it like a flood. With all this, however, there is nothing, I think, more wonderful than that energy by which, when the whole of the regular forces of France were captured or destroyed army corps after army corps were raised, and placed in the field against the soldiers of Germany. Since the war, the recuperative power of the French nation has shown itself not only in the development of national wealth, but in the systematic way in which the army has been re-created. But the character of the French nation is opposed to that rigid system of organisation and discipline which must apparently be a part of armies aiming at victory in modern times. Bravery and enthusiasm have ever been the attributes most marked in the soldiers of France, and although great efforts are now being made to supplement these high qualities, we must at present be content with the cautious verdict that time alone can show whether the result will be failure or success. As to the causes which have enabled the descendants of a handful of Teuton colonists to place their country and its army in their present high position. During the 30-years' war Prussia was the battle field of Europe, and the powerlessness of the Government to avert the evils which befell the country, may have given an impulse to that strong desire for unity the fruits of which we see to-day. The great Elector fostered the desire for religious freedom, and planted the fixed resolve to make the Prussian people a powerful nation. Frederic William I and his successor, Frederic the Great, not only invented modern tactics, but endeavoured to infuse something of a national spirit into the army. But with all the reforms they instituted, the army was not then a national one, nor was the organisation permanent. When the military genius of the great king was removed, it seems as if the dry bones had alone remained without the animating spirit. The pedantic battalions of Prussia could not withstand the shock of the enthusiastic levies of the French Revolution. But if the army was beaten the nation was not, and the very oppression which they suffered at the hands of the French raised the national spirit of the Prussian people. The great minister Stein, the unconquerable enemy of France, enlisted the national spirit by material reforms, and by nourishing the desire for freedom, while to Scharnhorst it was given to prepare the organisation which has been elaborated to its present standard. The character of the German people, frugal and temperate, not easily excited to heroism nor discouraged by defeat, not possessing qualities of enthusiastic courage, but filled with a strong sense of duty, is reflected in the army, which is but a part of the nation. Neither officers nor men possess higher qualities than those to be found in other armies, but the mental and physical education is exact, the administration is simple and intelligent, and is worked by men who are masters of their profession. The system is really nothing more than a development of careful forethought and preparation, and a thorough acquaintance with one of the first principles of German mobilisation,—that every person in authority should know in peace what would be required of him on the order to mobilise, and must expect no further orders. Strongly united in the bonds of national military discipline, animated by a high sense of duty, to led up to by the nation as the instrument by which national power has been attained, the German Army is a great force in the history of these days, either for good or for evil. Its power, I venture to think, has not been created by the genius of one man, by the discovery of fresh formations in tactics, or fresh devices in strategy, or by novel means of destruction. The German administrators and soldiers have known how to create a national army, how to effect gradual improvement in every branch of that army from the highest to the lowest, and how to contrive the parts of the military machine that the whole may be set in motion without undue friction, and with that power which enables great military units of force to be raised rapidly to a war standard, equipped, and launched into the field. The causes which have given birth to the solid glories of England are in some respects different from those which have led to the rise of military power in France and Germany. No nation in the world can show a history, so full of triumphs as that of the British nation. While the German Army can hardly trace its history further back than the days of the Great Frederick, while the French Army is a thing of to-day, the historical records of British regiments bear a roll of victories in the long past before the armies of continental nations were in existence. The union of races, the early practice in war, in athletic exercises and feats of arms, led to the early fame of a people which was formed of the Anglo-Saxon race and the Norman chivalry. The Englishman was ever encouraged to excel in martial exercises; and field sports and games have been, and are, a national passion. And even when progress in the arts of peace might seem to have pushed back the warlike spirit, we know that it has received a fresh and lasting development in that great volunteer movement which lead thousands of the youth and manhood in England, in the Colonies, and in India, to devote their leisure to training in arms. The national militia of the Anglo-Saxon period, the household troops and the paid forces of the Plantagenets, are all represented in the army of to-day. And coming down to later times, you will remember the national character of that Parliamentary Army, which was renowned for steadiness and discipline, and for the quietness with which it ultimately returned to the civil population from which it was drawn. The simplicity and power of the administration, the tactical formations, and the organisation of that army, are all well worth our study. Whatever may be the merits of the origin of the struggle between King and Parliament, none can deny that the qualities of the army were worthy of the English name, commanded as it was by a man whose foreign policy was summed up in the words which he addressed to the Pope—that if the people of God were not respected, the thunder of the English guns should be heard at the Castle of Saint Angelo. The campaigns of the Peninsular War crowned the successes of the British army. It was in the long experience of these wars, crowned at last by Waterloo, that Wellington, centralising everything in his own hands and by his cousummate capacity for details, perhaps even preventing the formation of a permanent military system, brought the armies of England to the highest perfection of field organisation, so that the British army, when peace caused England to lay down her arms, was looked up to by all nations as a model of military renown. After the peace of 1815 it seems to have been thought that England would never again draw the sword. The outbreak of the Crimean war found everything military at the lowest ebb, except, indeed, the gallantry of the officers and the discipline and courage of the men. As to the military administration, if it had been altogether absent, the wants of the army might have been better served than if directed by a complicated and unwieldy combination of contending elements. If the cavalry and artillery were excellent, the infantry battalions solid, the real wants of the army seem scarcely to have been thought of, and England appears to have imagined that contending armies were, to adopt the words of Sir Edward Hamley, like two skilled fencers who could thrust and guard, advance or retreat, just as it might please them, without any other requirements for war than the swords in their hands. The Commissariat had been abolished; and although a conglomeration of stores was sent out for the hastily collected officials to administer, no transport was provided to move the supplies which were shovelled out to them from the ships. May we not conclude then that the lesson taught us in the Crimean war was that an army not supported by the nation, guided by no proper military administration, and unsupplied with the requisites for action, is for modern war purposes of but little value? And in our brief review of the military successes and reverses of other nations, have we not seen that the principal cause which has led to permanent success in war has been the national character of the armies supported by strong organization? Our own successes have been won by the resolute bravery and the capacity of Englishmen, in spite of faulty organisation and administration, and because in the older campaigns time was given us to correct, at great cost of life and treasure, the defects which presented themselves. Since the Crimean war England has not been engaged with a European power; and although we cannot say that we have suffered no reverses in our Colonial and Indian expeditions and wars, the general results have given us experience, and have added to the laurels of the British and Indian armies. And the latest example in Egypt shows, I think, that we have made a practical advance in the power of putting forces in the field at a distance from England, and that neither the qualities of officers nor men have in any wise degenerated. We may then perhaps say, without over-confidence, that we have learned our lessons, and have trod steadily, if not too swiftly, in the path of progress. The administration has been simplified, training and education developed, the condion of the soldier changed for the better, and equipment and material improved. In tactics, although we have not acted upon the maxim of Napoleon that they require to be changed every ten years, ours are now abreast of the times for European warfare, remembering our difficulty is that we are called upon to modify these when engaged with other classes of adversaries. The great development of the volunteer movement; the introduction of short service; the formation of army reserves which in spite of the gloomiest prophecies have twice come forward almost to a man; the localisation of the army; the improvement of the militia and volunteers, and their greater union with the regular forces, the schemes for mobilising forces both for foreign service and the defence of the country, all seem to attest that we have been making some progress towards the creation of a national army. It is the fashion, even among ourselves, to speak slightingly of the military power of England; but if we consider that in the British and Indian Armies we have over 350,000 men; that the militia and volunteers in England, in the Colonies, and in India, number 400,000, may we not conclude that our aims should be, not to abandon the voluntary principle upon which the military forces of England are founded, but rather to try and systematise the splendid materials we possess? But having said so much, I venture to hope you will agree with me in thinking that the most ardent opponent of conscription can scarcely object to military training in schools, as a part of compulsory civil education applicable to all classes. Such a system would be no kind of compulsory service, but rather a general education, beneficial to the whole nation in the physical training, and ultimately to the army it would support. Now the changes of the last few years have met with much opposition. But we must, I think, consider one fact. Under the old system we could not obtain the men and we had no reserves. And bad as this was in peace, the story of the Crimean war, when our long-service system had to be supplemented by sending out thousands of undrilled boys, when, worst still, we had to engage foreign mercenaries to fight our battles, attests how great were its evils in time of war. And taking another portion of the changes of late years which has been much attacked, does not the system of localisation, connecting regiments with particular parts of the country and with the auxiliary forces, and lately further developed, embody a far deeper principle than the mere convenience of military service or organisation? Now having progressed so far, how are we to secure the further improvement we desire, still retaining our voluntary system? It seems to me, though I offer the opinion with great diffidence, that the answer to that question is the steady improvement not only of our regular forces, but of the militia and volunteer troops, the steady perseverance in the new path, and the constant development of that principle on which the territorial system is founded. We see what progress the militia and volunteers have already made, how militia and even volunteers desired to be embodied and to take part lately in active operations, a conspicuous example of this having been given, we may be proud to say, by a body of volunteers in this country,—that most valuable corps, the East Indian Railway volunteers. All these reforms cannot be effected in a day. Prejudices have to be overcome on both sides. But great improvements have already been effected, and the nation is beginning to see that soldiers represent the classes from which they are taken, and that the influence of training and discipline has a large effect in improving the individual in his relation to society. If the soldier be educated and fitted to take his place in civil life; if he is encouraged to learn what will be useful to him in after life, and if an organisation be created to help him towards employment not only in Government service but in civil life generally, then much will have been done to render the army a real instrument for national education. Assuming then that we constantly improve all branches of the army, and that we have promoted the union of the various forces, what means are we to take, to render these forces readily available? Now I think it may be said that the habit of Englishmen, at all events in relation to military affairs, has not been one of forethought or timely preparation for coming trouble. The very energy, self reliance, and capacity for overcoming difficulties have no doubt militated against any careful organisation of the resources of our country; but if any lesson can be gathered from the past, it is that we must be prepared to bring the whole of our energies and means of action into play with the least possible delay, with that clearness and simplicity which can only be created by vigilant preparation during the breathing time of peace. Bearing in mind the objects for which the army and the auxiliary forces are maintained, the conclusion to which I venture to think we must come is that our organisation should be based on two main principles—first, that we should always be ready to put in the field two or three army corps of regular troops filled up by the reserves; secondly that the militia, volunteers, and yeomanry, after, deducting the numbers necessary for the defence of fortresses and entrenched camps, should be exactly organised into field army corps, prepared in every point for the protection of the kingdom. And turning to the military administration, should not our aims be to get rid of that dual system which has always failed us in war, to trust those who are called on to administer armies, and try and relieve them from that burdensome clerical work which makes an army of stationary only a stationary army? We must surely seek for a system of administration which shall combine strength with the difficult simplicity required by war, the supreme direction controlling tactical and administrative units of military force, embracing in themselves every element of power and responsibility. I need scarcely say that there are many points on which it has not been possible to touch. It may, for instance, occur to some present that I have omitted the example of a great country founded by the Anglo-Saxon race—America. But the American war seems to stand altogether on a different footing to the campaigns of other countries. It was not a war against a foreign foe, but a bitter and lasting struggle between two divisions of a nation. It was a civil war, into which the whole strength of the nation threw itself on one side or the other in a long series of campaigns, lasting four years,—forming a school in which war was learned only through the sharpest lessons by the party eventually victorious. I might have spoken to you of Indian Army reform, but that is a subject which most of us have been saturated with. I might have dwelt upon the development of arms, upon tactical training and other topics, all of which might have rendered more interesting the somewhat dry discourse to which you have listened so patiently. Giving every place to physical training and prowess, and to the military genius of commanders, all history seems to point to the necessity for the foundation of a national army, welded together by the love of our country, based on a true organisation, and administered under a simple system of control, which shall be capable of rapidly setting into mot on the national forces accumulated in peace time. The materials are present to our hands; let the nation breathe into them the animating spirit. Difficulties there are, indeed, but they are only to be overcome. Will genius, or courage, or perfection of arms or equipment, avail us, if we are unable to set the whole of our military forces rapidly in motion? The true test of the efficiency of an army system is surely to put trained, disciplined, and equipped men into the field at the right places, and in the shortest possible time. In old days the experience of long campaigns gave us armies which were renowned throughout all lands. But we must now get ready for the swiftness of war by the steadiness of our preparations in peace, remembering that our next campaign may be against stronger foes than those we attacked on the heights of Mazra, or in the entrenchments of Tel-el-Kebir. A just military system gives free play to the energies of great men, to improvements in arms and in tactics, while it can be worked by men of ordinary capacity. Should not our aims be, whether in England or in India, to maintain constant watchfulness for improvement, in every branch and every detail, to simplify the administration, to give power to those who should hold it, not to let our forces remain as isolated units, nor to fuse armies into one unmanageable body, but to separate them into distinct units of force, which may be worked by a less complicated machinery than we at present possess. Let us neither be unduly elated by triumphs, nor cast down by reverses, but let us hold fast to these aims through all changes of Governments and of men. If the army be governed by a simple and decentralised administration, and founded upon a correct organisation, the nation will secure, as its reward, a national army, the most perfect security for order, led by the gentlemen of England, and manned by its hardly yeomanry and peasantry. Only let the nation secure those principles which must govern a national army, and it may trust its soldiers to press forward in the path of duty in the to come, until that far-off day of which the poet sings, when we shall ring in the thousand years of peace; when the death of war shall be sung; when nation shall not lift up sword against nation neither shall they learn war any more.

At the conclusion of the lecture Colonel Chesney remarked that he had only one criticism to offer, and that was concerning the title chosen by Captain Collen for his address. He thought that the success of an army was in proportion as it was *not* a national army, and in proof of his assertion he instanced the ancient Greeks who did nothing until their liberties had been overthrown, but after that event an army was raised capable of marching from one end of Asia to the other coming down to more recent times he instanced the French, German and American armies, which, so long as they remained national army in the strictest sense of the term, accomplished but little. He thought there was very small chance of England ever having a national army of the kind advocated by the lecturer, which would be a huge machine kept up at very great expense. The triumph of organization was, he said, great in the time of Alexander while the transport department of the ancient armies was ably worked. He instanced the achievement of Alexander the Great in conveying a very large number of suits of armour across Asia to the banks of the Sutlej, and, allowing a reasonable weight for each suit and a margin for chafed backs, the number of mules required for the transport must have been enormous. He thought that inquiries might throw much light upon the organization of armies in olden times.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief said that he agreed with Colonel Chesney in his remarks concerning national armies. There was no comparison to be drawn between England and the large military despotisms of continental nations. An organization that answered admirably on the Continent would be quite unfitted for England. The people of England would have nothing to say to the scheme of grafting a huge military institution, such as that possessed by continental nations upon the country and the English army must still continue to be an army of volunteers, except in a case where it was necessary to defend ourselves when he felt sure that the whole country would respond to the call [illegible] His Excellency said that the example [illegible] in regard to military organization [illegible] be followed.

A hearty vote of thanks was then given to the lecturer.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

SPARKLING WINE.
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 37 0	„ 39 0
Goldlack, extra dry	„ 42 0	„ 44 0
From the CHAMPAGNER FABRIK SCHLOSS RHEINBERG.		
Sparkling Hock	Rs. 30 0	...
„ Moselle	„ 30 0	...
Rheinberg Carte Blanche	„ 30 0	...
Johannisberg Cabinet	„ 31 0	...
CHAMPAGNE.		
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 36 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	„ 35 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	..
MOSELLE.		
Brauneberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	..
Josephshoefer (do.)	„ 24 0	...
Sparkling Moselle	„ 34 0	...
STILL HOCKS.		
[illegible]		
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
[illegible]		
CLARETS.		
From H. & C. [illegible], BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda [illegible]	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..
From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	..
Cru de Barreyre	„ 18 0	...
Chateau La Begorce	„ 24 0	..
Leoville St. Julien	„ 28 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPUNN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	„ 13 0	„ 15 0
Haut Canon	„ 14 0	„ 17 0
Margaux	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ 26 0	„ 28 0
„ Mouton Rothschild	„ 36 0	„ ..
BRANDY.		
G. Renard & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 22 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * star	„ 22 0	..
Do. do. ** stars	„ 30 0	..
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars } M. & Spun	„ 25 0	..
„ Gold	„ 30 0	..
Fromy & Rogee's Cognac	„ 24 0	..
Do. do. *** stars	„ 30 0	..
Do. do. *** „ (very old)	„ 34 0	..
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** Cognac	„ 26 0	..
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac *** stars (very old)	„ 34 0	...

BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen)	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 4 0
Munich Export Beer	„ 6 8	„ ..
St. Pauli	„ 6 8	„ 4 0
Pilsner	„ 6 0	„ 4 4

SUNDRIES.		Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Vermouth	Rs. 17 8	..
Swiss Bitters from Alpine Plants	„ 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	„ 39 0	..
Kummel (a delicious liqueur)	„ 25 0	..
Do. do. (finest)	„ 30 0	..
Real Italian Olive Oil, very large bottles	„ 14 0	..
Holyrood Whisky	„ 19 0	...

Deviled Lobsters at 6 annas a tin.
Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, 5th September, 1882.

NOTICES.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and best pills for every constitution. In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., [illegible], and 4s. 6d. By Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. [illegible], London. [illegible] valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller,

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS
No. 42, MEADOW REET, FORT, BOMBAY.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,
WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to
The AGENT ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

BEST INVALID'S PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, and specially recommended for Invalids and Convalescents. Per dozen Quarts, cash Rs. 28. Per dozen Pints, cash Rs. 14. Single bottle at Rs. 2-8 and Re. 1-4. Trial order is solicited. D. FERNANDES & Co., Dispensing and Family Chemists, Fort, Bombay.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that FULLY PAID-UP SHARE CERTIFICATES are NOW READY, and can be obtained from the undersigned in exchange of the provisional ones.
GREAVES, COTTON and Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 24th October, 1882.

NOTICE.
THE INDIAN CONTINGENT ENTERTAINMENT.

GENTLEMEN desirous of contributing towards the expenses of the INDIAN CONTINGENT ENTERTAINMENT are requested to SEND in their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 12th October, 1882.

SALE OF BUILDINGS AT MATHERAN.

UNDER instructions from Government, the Executive Engineer, Northern Konkan, invites TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the BUILDINGS with outhouses known as the Sanitarium at Matheran.
Particulars of sale can be ascertained on application during office hours at the Executive Engineer's office at Thana, where tenders must be delivered before noon on the 1st November, 1882.
The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.
F. B. MACLARAN, C.E.
Executive Engineer, Northern Konkan.
Thana, 9th October, 1882.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the [illegible] Proprietor of the both well-known [illegible] to inform the public that the above [illegible] to VISITORS. There are [illegible] attached to the Hotels, well adapted for families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are [illegible] occupy a central position, and are therefore [illegible] placed within the reach of several POINTS [illegible], midway between the churches and the [illegible] Library, &c., and in a breezy locality [illegible] of large trees, which diminish the glare [illegible] compound always fresh and cool.
Trusting in the experience of [illegible] in the management of the [illegible] father, he solicits that he will receive the [illegible] which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.
BUNGALOW, STEAMES HOUSE TO LET, for cold season, rent Rs. 200.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE commodious BUNGALOW situated at Harkness-road, on Malabar Hill, either furnished or unfurnished. Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

Just landed ex s. s. Agra—
A second-hand English-built single seated gentleman's office Brougham. Price moderate.
An elagant English-built, nearly new, four seated Barouche, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury, especially built to our order. Price Rs. 1,600.
A second-hand Mail-phaeton, built by Lewis Fulker, with a lady's back and concealed steps.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE
IS THE ONLY TRUE DEODORISER.
COSTS LESS THAN FOUR PIE FOR ONE GALLON.
"RICH MAN'S FRIEND."
"POOR MAN'S SLAVE."
A WONDER-WORKING AGENT.
Samples per V. P. P.
PAMPHLETS FREE OF ALL AGENTS.

GEO. BAIRD & CO.
No. 63, MOWDY BAY, FACING TRAMWAY LINE.

To be had—BOMBAY: TREACHER & CO. KEMP & CO., B. PHILLIPS & CO., THOMSON & TAYLOR, BOLTON & CO., M. RENNARD, JAMES PEARSE, BARTON & CO., W. J. ESSAI, D. FERNANDES & CO., B. S. MADON & CO., and B. K. NANDODKAR.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.
ESS. WHITE ROSE, STEPHANOTIS WOOD VIOLET. GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE, LAVENDER WATER.
Sold everywhere
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

MILITARY & ROYAL NAVAL CLUB,
ALBEMARLE-STREET, W.,
(A direct continuation of St. James's Street, London.)

SPECIAL NOTICE.

At the suggestion of several officers serving in India, the Committee have decided to admit 250 additional members, who, on election, will be at once entitled to admission to the club, thus securing them on landing in England all the advantages of a West-End Military Club—a privilege which a very few clubs can offer. Early application is necessary to ensure election.
Annual Subscription, Rs. 63, while in England; Subscription of members on service abroad, Rs. 11, payable in advance.

H. AND T. KIRBY AND COMPANY'S ORIGINAL PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS.

THE Restorative Power of Phosphorus is most remarkable, and cures are effected by these preparations in cases that have resisted all other medicines. In these forms it is as harmless as Quinine and far better in its inspiriting action.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS (No. 1.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS.
This pill is taken as a stimulant and affords considerable relief when the system is jaded and worn by unusual strain or temporary nervous exhaustion. In cases of despondency and grief its exhilarating and energizing effect is most marked.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS (No. 3.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE.
This is a valuable Restorative. It acts as a nutrient and tonic to the entire nervous system, giving power to the brain and spinal cord and to the functions presided over by them. It gives tone to the digestive organs and improves the condition of the whole body.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA (No. 6.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA.
This pill is specially useful in a tonic Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, and habitual constipation arising from overwork. It is a useful stimulant also in cases of functional importance occurring in prematurely aged and debilitated subjects.

PHOSPHORUS AND CINCHONIDINE (No. 26.)
ANTIPERIODIC PILL.
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS CINCHONIDINE AND PODOPHYLLIN.
A useful tonic and antiperiodic taken with great advantage in malarious diseases, ague, and remittent fevers, torpid liver, and enlarged spleen. Available remedy in cases when the system has been habituated to Arsenic and Quinine, and especially adopted for persons residing in India and other tropical climates.

COMPOUND POSPHORUS PILLS WITH NUX-VOMICA (No. 7.)
EACH PILL CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS REDUCED IRON, QUININE, AND NUX VOMICA.
This is an invaluable remedy for nervous diseases characterized by Debility, Poverty of Blood, and loss of Nerve Power. It cures Neuralgia, Nervous Exhaustion, Lowness of Spirits and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion very rapidly. Brainworkers, Clergyman, Professional and Busy Commerce Men who are habitually overworked derive great benefit from a course of this combination of tonics. For convalescents from fevers and other exhausting diseases this RESTORATIVE is superior to all others.

CAUTION.
Messrs. H. T. Kirby and Co. have to caution the Medical Profession and the Public against several imitations of their well known preparations. Some of these imitations are made with Powdered Posphorus, and are exceedingly dangerous, while others are perfectly inert. Every genuine bottle of Kirby's Original Preparations bears the Trade Mark and Signature of the Firm. Purchase therefore only of their authorized agents,
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay
MADON & Co., Bombay.

PIANOFORTES

AS UNDER FOR SALE OR HIRE OR ON THE TWELVE MONTHS PURCHASE SYSTEM.

A FRESH SHIPMENT of the following just to hand:—

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany, Rs. 850.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S (OF STUTTGART) GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTE,
In Solid Rosewood, Rs. 750.

R. LIPP & SON'S GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
In Solid American Walnut or Rosewood, Rs. 650 and Rs. 750.

A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER PIANOS ON HAND.

N.B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian climate
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE AND CO.,
10, RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

LARGE consignments of NEW GOODS are now to hand for all departments.

TAILORING.
New Tweeds, Angolas, Diagonals, Khakee Drills, Cricketing Flannels, Bedford-cords and Velvet-cords for Riding Breeches, &c., &c.

SHIRTS.
French Cambrics, Latest designs, Flannels, Silk and Wool, Oxford-cloths, Zephyr-cloths, Shirt Jewellery, &c., &c.

HATS.
New Shapes in Zephyr Felt, Black and Drab Dress Hats, Helmets, Sun Hats, Shikar Hats, &c., &c.

TRUNKS, BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS.
Solid Leather, Tan Canvas, Japanned Canvas, Courier Bags, Gladstone Bags, Excelsior Bags, Dressing Cases (a large assortment), Writing Cases, Hold-alls, Straps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Largest and Best Selected stock in this Presidency. Orders executed promptly, and best English and French leather only are used.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.
Atkinson's Soaps and Perfumery, Brushes, and every requisite for a journey by land or sea.
FANCY STICKS, UMBRELLAS AND OTHER CHOICE GOODS FOR PRESENTATION.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,
BOMBAY POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY
(Registered Trade Mark.)
GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.

BOTTLED in Shippers own Bonded Stores, Edinburgh, under the supervision of H. M.'s Custom Each bottle guaranteed to contain the sixth part of an imperial gallon; each case of twelve bottles, two imperial gallons.
The above is the only registered brand of Glenlivet or Old Vatted Glenlivet Whisky being offered in India.
Traders and the Public generally are respectfully cautioned against other brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.
The under-noted duly registered brands for sale at the godowns of—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Cash. Rs.		Credit. Rs.
22	... Old Vatted Glenlivet	... 23
26	... Old Vatted Glenlivet, Special Reserve	... 28

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,
NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

GOLD LOCKETS.

Twelve Sizes of Plain, or Engraved.

Size	No. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Plain ...Rs.	23	26	30	33	38	42	48	54	60	66	80	95
Engraved ...Rs.	25	28	33	36	42	46	52	58	64	72	85	100

GEM LOCKETS.

A great variety of very pretty designs, enamelled, "Forget-me-nots," Pearls, Brilliants, &c., &c. priced from Rs. 45 to 500.

SUITABLE FOR THE ABOVE.

We have just received a large supply of Gold Necklaces and Collarettes, of the newest and most elegant designs; the "Empress" Band Collarette, and other graceful patterns. Price from Rs. 90 to Rs. 480.

SILVER LOCKETS.

In plain dead Silver or of the Japanese style, Engraved or Enamelled Flowers, Birds, &c.

Size	No. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Plain ...Rs.	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	17	20
Engraved or Enamelled..Rs.	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	17	18	20	22

SILVER NECKLETS.

For the above,
In a variety of Pretty Patterns, Rs. 45, 40, 35, 30, 28, 33, and 18.

REAL WHITBY JET JEWELLERY.

A large assortment to select from. Priced moderately. Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, an Earrings, and sets of Studs, Sleeve Links, and Collar Buttons.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

WE continue to receive regular weekly shipments of our well-known

CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES.

It is now about 16 years since we introduced these Watches in this country. During this time their quality has been unceasingly improved by our manufactory year for year, so that they are now unquestionably by ar superior to Watches generally sold in India at considerably higher rates.

These watches are always in stock:—

In open-faced silver cases ....Rs. 25
Do. hunting „ .... „ 26*
Do. half-hunting „ .... „ 27*

The Watches marked * are also in stock in extra heavy sterling silver cases and of superior finish, at Rs. 35.

GUARANTEE ONE YEAR—POSTAGE FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

COLD SEASON 1882-3.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

WE have now ready for inspection one of the LARGEST and BEST assorted Stocks of Outfittings Goods ever imported into this country, and further shipments are coming forward by mail steamers.

A VISIT RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

HOAR & CO., 13, Rampart-Row, **BOMBAY.**
OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

HARMONIUMS.

A VERY EXTENSIVE and VARIED STOCK by the following eminent makers:—

ALEXANDER ET FILS, Paris. TRAYSER, Stuttgart.
CHRISTOPHE and ETIENNE, Paris. SCHIEDMAYER, Stuttgart.
GERARD ADAM, Wessel. BUSSON, Paris.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY.

CLARET.

WE have received advices from our Bordeaux House of the first shipment of our annual supply of **MEDOC** in **WOOD**.

PER HOGSHEAD of 46 gallons ... ... Rs. 180 0
„ CASE „ 1 doz. qts. (bottled in Bombay) ... ... „ 9 8
„ „ „ 2 doz. pts. („ „) ... ... „ 12 8

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENTS.

AS UNDER WE QUOTE OUR SCALE OF CHARGES.

	Rs.	a.
Making plain Morning Robe ...	2	0
„ Morning Robe (gathered and pleated) ...	2	8
„ plain coloured and white Cotton Dresses...	3	0
„ coloured and white Cotton Dresses, with complicated frills and gauging	4	8
„ Stuff and Fancy Materials, Merinos, Alpacas, and Serges, &c., plain ...	4	8
„ „ „ with frills, gauging or trimming	6	0
„ Silk or Satin Dresses, slightly trimmed ...	7	0
„ „ „ elaborately trimmed	8	12

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP EXTRA RUPEE ON THE ABOVE RATES.

BEST WORKMANSHIP AND FIT GUARANTEED.

CATALOGUES NOW READY FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD-MARKET, BOMBAY.

THE ONLY TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (38 and 39 Vict., ch. 91.)

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Twenty Years' Public Test, and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, establish

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
the only Safe, Reliable, and never-failing Phosphoric Remedy for Over-worked Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement. Epileptic Fits, Wasting Diseases, Nervous Prostration, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Purifies and Enriches the Blood, Clears the Skin, thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the PHOSPHORIC element which has been wasted, and thus imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force, and rapidly cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Kidney, Nervous Mind, and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

D.R. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
being a Natural Vitalising Restorative, its Energising effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent. The Highest Medical Authority pronounce PHOSPHODYNE to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the system to the highest degree, thereby checking all Wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Over-taxed Energies of Body and Mind, surpassing all the known THERAPEUTIC agents of the present age, for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down Constitutions; and Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Manhood.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Debility, Brain, and Nerve diseases, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which poison the blood and sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, causing unmistakably distressing and painful symptoms, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers amongst all ranks of society perfectly cured during the past twenty years establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Debility nervous and mind diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body the man is reduced almost to a mental and physical wreck, this mighty vitalising Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

BEWARE of SUBSTITUTES, Compounded from Vile and Cheap Drugs, which some Mean Unscrupulous Persons are making up to sell on the great Reputation of Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, Fraudulently using Dr. Lalor's Trade Mark, "PHOSPHODYNE," His Advertisements and Patients' Testimonials, to foist their bad Imitations on the People of India. Read the following:—
IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT THE
PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
BY DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gainsford-street, London, N. W.
(THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.)

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, from its immediate effects in cases of Exhaustion, Lassitude, Nervous Debility and Malarial Diseases, has Attained an Enormous Sale in Africa, China, East and West Indies, The Colonies, Turkey Asia, and other Hot Climates.

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Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Smith Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.
H. R. Maynard, Pennang.
R. Robertson, Ceylon.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.
West & Co, Chemists, Madras.
E. Speechly, Kurrachee.
J. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Rangoon Dispensary, 215, Dalhousie-street
J. Lyell, Allahabad.
Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Meerut.
And all the Leading Merchants in India, China, Africa, Turkey, &c.

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Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

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SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.
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"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

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Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—[illegible] on Merchandise and Buildings [illegible]
[illegible]
Agents, [illegible]
Bombay, [illegible]

THE NORTHERN FIRE [illegible] ASSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL [illegible]
INSURANCES [illegible] DESCRIPTION [illegible] MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to
FRAMJEE, SANDS & [illegible]
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
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IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.
The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 183[illegible]
HEAD OFFICE,
1, King William-street, London, [illegible]

INSURANCES effected for [illegible] OF LIFE OR SHORT PERIODS [illegible] out participation in Profits, and on [illegible] PAYMENT SYSTEM.
Participating Policies which have been six years in force receive a LIBERAL BONUS, equal for the past 18 years to a reduction of 50 PER CENT. on the premium.
For particulars of rates and proposal papers, apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents & Secretaries.
Bombay, Feb. 1, 1882.

BONUS YEAR 1882.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)
HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA:
9, CLIVE-STREET, CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

POLICIES effected during the present year will participate in the BONUS to be declared as at 31st December, 1882.
The Directors desire to draw attention to the REDUCED INDIAN RATES of the Company as given below which will be found to be LOWER than those of any other first-class Office:—

ANNUAL PREMIUM TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000 AT DEATH

	WITH PROFITS.				WITHOUT PROFITS.		
Age.	Payments for Life.	10 Years.	20 Years.	Age.	Payments for Life.	10 Years.	20 Years.
	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.		R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
25	29 0 0	63 11 4	40 2 0	25	26 3 4	57 10 0	36 4 8
30	31 0 8	67 12 8	42 13 4	30	28 1 4	61 5 4	38 12 8
35	34 5 4	72 2 8	45 14 0	35	31 1 4	65 4 8	41 8 0
40	39 3 4	77 10 0	49 8 8	40	35 7 4	70 5 4	44 13 4

Claims paid without the usual delay of three months.
Prospectuses, forms of proposal, Tables of premia and full information may be had on application to
GRAHAM & CO., Calcutta,
General Agents for India,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay.

NOTICES.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.
ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.
Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

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First insertion ....8 As. per Line.
Second do. ....4½ „ „
Third and succeeding......2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Ten Lines and under—
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
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DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0.
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 14, Postage to England, Re. 5
Price per Copy ....As. 4

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Printed and Published by the Proprietor GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Ruede Rivoli,—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK Co.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1882.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Education Commission, University Hall, 11-30 a.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 28th :—Lucinda (s), Culna (s), Hampshire (s), and Norfolk (s), from Suez; Trinacria (s), Liverpool; Hartlepool; (s), Moulmein; Lady Dalhousie (s), London. Yesterday :—Hydaspes (s) and Avoca (s), Suez; H. M. S. Euphrates, Portsmouth.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 28th :—Notting Hill (s), for Liverpool; Sirdhana (s), Galle; Pearl (s), Cutch. Yesterday :—Abyssinia (s), Kurrachee.

FAIR.—The annual Assackshaw fair will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at Chinch-bunder 3rd street.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Deewjee Baloo, a servant in H. M.'s Mint was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing Rs. 4 in cash, the property of the Mint. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Goolab Maikoo, a noted character, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb of having attempted to break into the house of Savontree, woman, for the purpose of committing theft. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT MODYKHANA.—Permanund Roopjee, living on the first storey of a house at Modykhana, reported to the police that during his absence from home on Friday last some person forced an entrance into his room, broke open a cupboard, and from it stole two silver vessels and two gold rings, of the collective value of Rs. 33.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The following is the additional list of visitors to this hotel.—Messrs. N. Randle, J. S. Perrie, W. Adams, H. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Turkhud, Mr. and Mrs. Westlake, two Misses Westlake, Mr. C. Tudball, Mr. J. and Mrs. Cornforth, Miss Gamble, Messrs. J. M. Grigor, H. Mein, E. F. Nicholson, F. Chalk, C. Chambers, and Miss Grieves.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Vazeerkhan. Deceased was a stevedore's labourer employed on board the steamship Mameluke. On the evening previous he fell from the between-decks of that vessel into the main hold, and died from the effects of the injuries he sustained. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE CASE OF SUSPECTED POISONING.

THE adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of Merwanjee Manockjee, was resumed on Saturday last at the Coroner's bungalow, Clare-road, Byculla.

Awabai, the mother of the deceased, and Inspector Boorer were recalled and further examined.

Lookmanjee Allibhoy deposed.—I am a shopkeeper in the service of Goolam Hoosein Ismaljee, a dealer in drugs. My master's shop is in the Crawford Market. On the 4th instant about 4 or 5 p.m., a Parsee aged about 23 years came to my shop and asked me for half a tola of arsenic to kill rats. I gave him half a tola and took his signature againt the entry in my book. That entry is—"Merwanjee Manockjee; residence, Tod-street, Fort; arsenic for rats, half a tola; signature in Guzaratee." The price is not mentioned, but he paid one anna for it. The signature in my book appears to correspond with that on the pamphlet now shown me. I did not know Merwanjee Manockjee.

Dr. Sidney Smith deposed.—I am Surgeon to the Coroner and live at Mazagon. At 9 o'clock on the morning of the 14th instant I viewed the body of the deceased Merwanjee Manockjee with the Coroner's jury, and immediately afterwards made an autopsy of the body. There were no external marks of violence on it. On opening the body I found that the liver was abnormally large. I found the mucous membrane highly congested. I sent portions of the contents of the stomach to the Chemical Analyzer to Government at the Grant Medical College. From the *post-mortem* appearances and the result of the analysis, which showed that white arsenic was found in the contents of the stomach, I am of opinion that the cause of death was arsenical poisoning.

After the examination of this witness the Coroner summed up the whole of the evidence adduced before the jury, who recorded the following verdict unanimously :—That the death of Merwanjee Manockjee was caused by arsenic which he voluntarily administered to himself.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUPHRATES.

HER MAJESTY'S troopship Euphrates, Captain C. S. Cardale, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 30th September. She embarked families of the 2nd Batt. Derbyshire Regt. at Gibraltar, and families of the 2nd Batt. Manchester Regt. at Malta; embarked 2nd Batt. Derbyshire Regt. and 3 companies of the 2nd Batt. Manchester Regt. at Malta. During the voyage there was one death. The Euphrates experienced very fine weather throughout the voyage. She sighted the s. s. Gulf of Finland on shore on Jebel Zukur Island, in the Red Sea, on the 21st Oct. The Euryalus was communicated with at Aden. She arranged for assistance being sent from that port to the Gulf of Finland, from which ship 500 tons of cargo required to be moved before she could come off the rocks. The following are the names of officers and their families :—

From Portsmouth—Hon. Lieut. Wood, 3 ladies, 2 children, 2 men, 3 women, and 6 children.

From Alexandria.—Lieut.-Col. C. B. C. Clealock, Lieut.-Col. E. Golding, Major A. Tower, Major A. M. Bowles, Captain C. E. Thomson, Captain W. B. Coney, Captain H. L. Smith Dorrien, Lieut. R. E. V. Taylor, Lieut. H. C. Wylly, Lieut. F. S. Evans, Lieut. W. W. Hancock, Lieut. R. Grifford, Lieut. F. O. Z. Stokes, Lieut. F. C. Shaw, Lieut. R. R. Swinton, Lieut. H. J. Bowman, Lieut. L. A. M. Stopford, Lieut. G. E. Temple, Lieut. H. J. Iggulden, Lieut. F. S. Smith, Captain and Paymaster and Mrs. T. C. Hood, Lieut. and Adjt. E. A. G. Gasset, Quartermaster S. G. Miller, and Surg. Major W. Fox, of the 2nd Batt. Derbyshire Regt. Lieut.-Col. A. G. Church, Major W. Newbizginz, Major E. P. Philps, Captain C. P. Ridley, Lieut. A. B. Maswell, Lieut. J. E. Watson, Lieut. W. Berdram, Lieut. G. R. Pierce, Lieut. R. A. Henderson, Lieut. C. C. Kirwan, Lieut. R. D. Vizard, Lieut. J. M. Cleland-Henderson, Lieut. E. W. Codrington, and Lieut. O. A. T. O'Brien, of the 2nd Batt. Manchester Regt. Surg. Major J. G Grant, Surg. E. J. E. Risk, and Surg. J. W. Beattie, of the A. M. D.

From Gibraltar.—Lieut. Jenkinson, one lady, 34 men, 24 women, and 44 children, of the 2nd Batt. Derbyshire Regt.

From Malta.—[illegible]dies, 22 men, 19 women, and 30 children.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Debility of Adults its efficacy is unequalled. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury, St. Edmund's, writes :—"The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. It has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees : Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 24th instant :—

REMOVAL OF FISHING STAKES FROM THE HARBOUR.

Read Government Resolution No. 496, dated 17th October, informing the Trustees that Government accept the sum of Rs. 17,000, offered by them in full of all claims, as their contribution towards the amount payable as compensation to fishermen on account of the removal of their stakes at the entrance to the harbour, and requesting that the amount be paid to the Collector of Salt Revenue, to be held by him in deposit until final orders are given for its disbursement. Resolution.—The amount should be paid as requested.

DOCK FEES.

Read minutes of members of Dock Committee on the Hon'ble Mr. Sassoon's suggestion that the dock and wharfage fees on twist exported from Bombay be reduced. Resolution.—Subject to the sanction of Government, the dock and shipping charge on twist exported should be reduced from 3 annas to 2 annas 3 pies per bale, the wharfage fee remaining as at present 2 annas per bale.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 6th October, pointing out that the table of rates specifies a charge only for opening the gates on Sundays and holidays, and that no charge is specified for half Sundays and holidays, or for opening the gates at night. He therefore recommends that to rule 15 be added : "When gates are opened for receiving or delivering cargo, Rs. 15 per night from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. and Rs. 7½ per half night from 6 p. m. to midnight or from midnight to 6 a. m." And that the last part of rule 16 may be read as follows :—"When vessels are not loaded or discharged, a fee of Rs. 15 per day and Rs. 7½ per half day will be charged for opening gates and for receiving or delivering cargo." Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Resolution :—Subject to the approval of Government, the proposed alterations are sanctioned.

LAND ON THE TRUST ESTATE.

Read letter from Mr. D. E. Gostling, dated 6th September, inquiring what rent the Trustees will charge for two blocks of land measuring 160' by 86' or thereabouts, with two cross public roads 20 feet wide on the Apollo Reclamation, required for building godowns, if taken on a 50 years' lease. Read report by Traffic Manager, dated 27th September. Read minutes of members of Land Committee. Resolution :—Mr. Gostling should be informed that the Trustees are not at present prepared to lease sites for building south of the central 80' cross road, but that sites of the area required can be made available north of that road, but not within 80 feet of the Colaba Causeway, at Re. 1 per square yard per annum for the first 20 years and Re. 1½ per square yard per annum for the remaining 30 years. Also that the Trustees do not propose to make any roads beyond those shown upon the tracing formerly sent to him, but that Llessees can obtain extra ground on the terms above quoted, making their own arrangements for adapting it for roads should they desire thus to use it.

THE S. P. C. A.

Read letter from the Honorary Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, dated 7th October, regarding the notice sent to him by the Traffic Manager requiring him to remove the building belonging to the Society, 80 feet from the Frere-road frontage. He states that the building in question is used as an office where native merchants and their men pay the stipulated fees on grain brought in by the G. I. P. Railway; that the collection is made for the purpose of establishing in this city a hospital for animals and for the other objects of the Society. The spot on which the building stands is, he states just opposite to the Railway Company's office, and is therefore convenient for the merchants. He states what the Society is willing to do to improve the appearance of the building, and asks that the Trustees will allow the office to stand where it is until the land is required for some more permanent structure. Read report by Traffic Manager, dated 13th October. It was proposed by the Chairman that the Society be informed that as a very special case the structure need not be removed by 1st January next, but that it will be liable to removal at any time after that date on a month's notice being given. It was proposed as an amendment by Mr. Lang that the Trustees' Resolution of 6th July last, under which the structure should be removed by 1st January next, should be enforced,—The amendment was first put and was lost, and the Chairman's motion was thereafter carried. The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—Letter from Dock Superintendent, dated 20th October, reporting that a quantity of wheat and seed sweepings, also some loose cotton and stray wood and iron, were sold by public auction and realised Rs. 395-9-9. Memo. from Traffic Manager, dated 18th October, forwarding copy of the estimate submitted by him to the Municipal Commissioner of the amount to be derived from town duty at the bunders for the ensuing year, Rs. 6,50,800.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 22nd Oct., 1882.	For week ending 22nd Oct. 1881.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	23	22
,, ,, out of ,, ...	17	18
,, transported ..	13	13
,, attended to ...	3	1

VESSELS USING THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 20th Oct., 1882.	For week ending 20th Oct., 1881.
Vessels entered ...	4	4
,, left ...	5	8
,, remaining in dock ...	12	7

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

THE Commission resumed its sittings at the Sir Cawasjee Jehangir Hall of the University on Saturday last. Present—the Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C. I. E., President; Mr. H. P. Jacob, Mr. W. Lee-Warner, and Mr. Kassinath Trimbuk Telang.

The Hon'ble the President, before opening the proceedings of the day, expressed his regret, and the regret of the Commission, that the Right Rev. Bishop Meurin was unable to be present in person as he had left Bombay on a tour of visitation. The President added that so manys School and Colleges had already applied to the Commission for a visit that he was sorry to have to announce that no further additions could be made to the list.

The following evidence of Bishop Meurin was taken as read. His Lordship said, among other things, if we regard the present intellectual and moral development of India we must acknowledge the fact that it is, on the whole, still so deplorably low that to suppose it on a level with the intellectual state of England, as we appear to do in our Matriculation and subsequent examination-papers, seems to be a mistake. We see a great number of highly instructed young men in eager search of low-salaried offices, competing with a still greater number of much less instructed young men; and this seems to prove that their instruction is, on the whole, above the level of the requirements of society. I feel indeed inclined to deprecate the high intellectual standards at present insisted upon by Government, and rather strongly to recommend the comparatively much neglected groundwork of a more general, solid, and useful education to be diligently raised in the primary schools, to be given a more practical turn in the secondary schools, and to be completed in the superior schools by such scientific instruction as suits the generality, and not a small fraction merely of the young men who are expected to take a share in the higher public administration of the country. The highest instruction, which renders specially gifted young men able to take a part in the superior offices of Government, may properly be left either to private study or to a course in European Universities, or, for particular purposes, to particular, such as Engineering colleges. The very high standard, for instance, of mathematical sciences now demanded in our University examinations, is useless for nine-tenths of the students, and for more than one-half of them a positive nuisance, inasmuch as they absorb an unreasonable part of the time and energy of those who are not naturally gifted for this particular branch of human science, and thereby prevent them from perfecting themselves in other branches much more useful for their future career. Taking, therefore, the question in this sense, it seems to me that Government is not to be charged with neglecting to educate our Indian youth to an insufficiently high level, but rather with trying to do the contrary, to exact from them so excessively high an amount of science that the vast majority of the young men going up for higher studies are unable, in their present condition, to appreciate, to digest, and to make a good practical use of the treasures with which their intellects and memories have been laden. If we turn our eyes to the agricultural, the industrial, the commercial, the administrative, and the governing classes, we find in all these branches, side by side with not a few encouraging, perhaps too great a proportion of unsatisfactory results of the present educational system; whilst we see even a certain number of gifted young men, especially in the Press, constantly swelling the number of dissatisfied and sometimes even disloyal subjects. Nor can we shut our ears to the heartfelt and mournful complaint of many of the most experienced and virtuous men among the population, that the education imparted in the Government high schools and colleges sweeps away, together with many popular prejudices, also many a legitimate national custom, and above all their ancient religious faith, whilst the substitute given for all this is neither European civilization nor the Christian faith, but mere infidelity coupled with a boastful exhibition of unrestrained liberty. There seems to be very little doubt that the present system, especially of higher education, procures the desirable sufficient degree of terrestrial happiness, on the whole, neither to the educated youth individually, nor to the people collectively, and that, consequently, it fails to be Education in the highest sense of the word. It will not be difficult to reach the root of the evil by the following few fundamental considerations. Social or terrestrial happiness, the object of State rule and education, must necessarily be based on the right direction of man's intellect and on the right formation of his free will, that is, on *social truths* and on *social morality*, the latter derived from the former, because the will must be guided by reason. The next question is—"How far would it be right, and how far practical, to introduce moral teaching based on religion in schools under Government inspection, whilst strictly maintaining its neutrality in religious matters?" In India we have the Christian, the Jewish, the Muhammedan, the Parsi, and the Hindu religions, with their numerous subdivisions or sects, all of whom claim to be the work of God or divine revelations. Their adherents are on the whole faithfully and often enthusiastically attached to them. But none of these religions and none of their adherents will ever grant that their tenets are against reason, however much they may admit them to be above reason. From this it will be, and must be, admitted by all religions and their adherents that the dictates of reason, or natural religion, is their common ground-work, the basis on which they meet in harmony, and beyond which alone they take their departure from one another. Any religion denying this would condemn itself as unreasonable, and by its own mouth stigmatize itself as unworthy of God as well as of man. As far as my knowledge goes, there is in fact not a single of the religions prevalent in India which commits itself to such a suicidal disclaimer of reasonableness. Supposing the adherents of all the religions of India are unanimous on the precise tenets which form a necessary part of the natural religion, the collection of those tenets would yield the desired welcome ground-work on which Government could safely, justly, and without opposition or contradiction, base the moral teaching, which it is absolutely necessary to introduce into all schools of India, in order to possess a precious rallying point for its endessly distracted population, a solid foundation for the common social order, a bond of unity and coherence of the whole people, and a moral fortress for the stability of the Empire, a thousand times more reliable than Army, Navy and Police together. The Proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen in Council to the Princes, Chiefs and People in India, dated 1st November, 1858, is a promise not to interfere with the various religions of India, believed in by their adherents as of divine origin; but there is not the slightest assurance of neutrality with regard to the dictates of reason which form the natural religion. After this consideration there remains only the second part of the question: how far is it practical to introduce moral teaching based on religion into schools under Government inspection? The principle of justice once laid down with perfect clearness this practical question is not as difficult as it at first appears to be. 1. To determine the tenets and precepts of natural religion to the satisfaction of all religionists, requires a knowledge of all religious systems and a sound philosophical and theological knowledge of the line of demarkation between the natural and the supernatural spheres. 2. To propound those doctrines and maxims in books adapted respectively for primary, secondary, and high schools requires a more careful and cautious elaboration of the whole material on fixed principles. 3. To introduce those books into the Government and other schools requires only a few delicate regulations on the part of Government. 4. To examine the schools on the Government Book of Morals, and to support, to reward, and to assist them accordingly, requires nothing but the sincere religious impartiality, already guaranteed to the peoples of India. If Government masters and professors allow themselves, under the pretext, for instance, of history, by a biased and partial judgment on historical facts or persons, by means of some unfounded and vague notions of enlightenment, progress, impartial superiority and proud position above all parties, to instill into the hearts and souls of the youth, confided by their parents and by Government to their conscientious care, irreligious principles of this or that ephemeral philosophical school, projudices, disrespect, aversion or scorn directed against the tenets or followers of any religion not their own, and thus to betray their sacred trust, and to sow religious and social enmity and strife, in contravention to all precepts of charity and tolerance; then they surely merit to be regarded as real and insidious enemies to the common social order and happiness, and to be treated with the greatest possible severity according to the strictest justice of a Government pledged to perfect neutrality in matters of religion. The same scrupulous neutrality must be observed regarding the textbooks for the various subjects introduced by Government in their schools, or prescribed for Government examinations. It cannot be denied that Government has on this score not been altogether free of blame. The proposed plan of introducing into all schools a Government Book of Morals obviates all legitimate complaints of the followers of any of the existing religions; it grants, guarantees, and protects religious freedom of conscience to all individuals and to all religious communities; whilst leaving the missionaries free to do their best for the propagation of their religions, it prevents them from using the authority and power of Government for their peculiar purposes; it satisfies the wishes of those right-thinking men, who see in the present Government education only the extinction of all positive religion and the spread of an infidelity which carries in its bosom the germs of the greatest possible social and political evils and lastly it binds all the Indian subjects of Her Majesty the Queen with one reasonable and healthy intellectual and moral bond, which cannot fail to bear in a more distant future the most precious fruits of social harmony and union on a basis not invented by man, but laid down by the Creator in the inmost depth of man's reasonable nature.

In introducing Mr. Maneckjee Bezonjee Cooper, head-master of the Fort High School, to the Commission, the Hon'ble President said that Mr. Cooper was conducting a school which was known to him as probably the most successful private school in India, or at any rate, in this presidency. The Commission, Dr. Hunter said, was struck with the eloquent defence made by Mr. Cooper of private enterprise in education. We take the following from his evidence :—As compared with Calcutta and Madras, the application of the grants-in-aid system has been very restricted in this Presidency. If aid is given in accordance with that system, it has been confined for the most part to European and Missionary institutions, those under native management being practically almost entirely excluded. The majority of institutions in Calcutta and Madras are conducted on the grants-in-aid system, whereas those in the Bombay Presidency are entirely under Government control. When the system of payment by results was first proposed by Mr. Howard in 1862-63, it was intended that the system should apply not only to European and missionary institutions, but to schools of all classes, including private schools conducted by individuals. Private "adventure" schools were, however, not allowed all the advantages which were conferred on schools under recognised management, but were excluded from the benefit of capitation allowance, and were required to apply for the renewal of grants every year. In spite of this proviso, it was long afterwards that schools conducted by native individuals as also by bodies were admitted to the benefit of the grantsin-aid system. It was in the year 1868-69 that five primary schools conducted by natives were awarded grants for the first time. The grants amounted to Rs. 542 out of a total of Rs. 34,195. Subsequent to the year 1868-69, that is, under the administration of Mr. Peile, the grants-in-aid question entered on a more favourable phase, and in addition to result grants allowed under different standards, the schools teaching up to the University requirements were enabled to secure grants for the employment of a better class of assistant masters and pupil-teachers. It was also under the rule of the same energetic administrator, that educated natives were encouraged to open schools on their own responsibility under the liberal grants-in-aid rules that were brought in the force at that time. On the working of these "adventure" schools the Bombay Government were then pleased to remark as follows :—"The class of aided schools of which Mr. Peile has noted for a few instances, that is, schools opened by educated natives who proposed to obtain a living by them, may be patiently awaited." The support thus extended to private "adventure" schools was continued by Mr. Chatfield, the present Director, who in the very first report of his administration expressed himself as follows regarding these institutions :—"The revised grants-in-aid rules are sufficiently liberal to make the profession of teaching remunerative to men properly qualified," and gave practical effect to the views thus expressed by aiding in the course of three years so many as seven high schools conducted either under recognised management or managed by individuals. The further development of aided education was subsequently stopped in this Presidency in consequence of the limited sum allowed as grants-in-aid in the annual educational budget of the Bombay Presidency. This sum being quite insufficient for the working of the liberal grants-in-aid rules which then obtained, the Government at the same time ordered for a revision of the rules with a view to the cutting down of grants. This step was, it is contended, necessitated on the part of Government in view of the financial pressure consequent on the famine; but the retrenchment, it should be noted, which the Government made in the Educational Department, affected only the native-managed schools, leaving Government and all aided institutions substantially in the same position as before. The very Director of Public Instruction who had hitherto administered the grants impartially between native and other schools, and who had a chief hand in promoting the growth of aided native institutions in Bombay, completely changed for the first time his attitude towards native institutions, and gave a fatal blow to their further development. One indication of this change of policy on his part was the holding of the conference already alluded to for the revision of grants-in-aid rules. The managers of native institutions that had been considered fit for several years to conduct efficiently the high and middle class schools in Bombay were assumed to be incapable of taking any part in a conference which affected the interests of all classes of schools in this province. The gentlemen invited were European and Missionary head masters only. The bulk of the schools which for a series of years had been supported by Government were suddenly deprived of the grant on the most frivolous grounds imaginable. This reversal of policy on the part of the Educational authorities struck those interested with surprise, and the conductors of native schools who up to this time believed in the impartial administration of grants-in-aid were made aware for the first time that they could only rely upon State support so long as there was a large surplus left in the treasury after the requirements of European and Missionary schools had been fully met. The procedure which the Educational authorities adopted in removing several of the middle class schools and all the high schools from the register of grants-in-aid was such as would have adversely affected several of the Missionary and European schools if those institutions had been judged by the same standard as was applied to all the native establishments. Of the seven high schools that were deprived of grants two were under recognised management and the rest were conducted by educated natives for their livelihood and support. Five of these high schools were rejected on the ground of "inefficiency"—a declaration of educational incompetence which was calculated to astonish those who had never been accustomed to any other language from the Inspectors of the Department than that of unqualified eulogy. It was pointed out in vain by the managers of these institutions that their receipts and reasonable expnditure could just balance each other, and that the Government grants supplied the margin which alone rendered continuous improvement possible. It is to be observed that the schools struck off were not deprived of Government aid in the usual course of things, but were swept off the grants-in-aid register at one stroke, and after a system of inspection being applied, to which they had hitherto been strangers. Among the schools thus dealt with was one which had been indeed officially recommended for aid in writing, but the recommendation was subsequently withdrawn, and the aid, even on due remonstrance, peremptorily refused. The Director was bound by the grant-in-aid rules to furnish in the Administration Report of the Educational Department a more accurate statement than he did in his report of 1877-78 of the reasons which weighed with him in refusing grants to the said institutions. The reasons actually stated were such as must have led the Government and the public to suppose that competent native bodies or individuals capable of taking advantage of the grants-in-aid system were entirely wanting in this province. The changed policy towards native English schools, first inaugurated by the present Director of Public Instruction in the holding of the conference of 1876 for the purpose of revising the rules to meet the budget allowance for grants-in-aid, was sternly carried out till all the seven native high schools, together with almost all middle class schools that were set up by the same Director on the platform of aided institutions, were completely swept off, and the net result of this piece of highhandedness is that excepting one middle class school which constitutes a part of the huge Government machinery employed in Bombay to keep up the prestige of the Presidency High School, there is not a single English native school worth naming on the list of aided institutions at present enjoying the support of Government. In surveying the past history of the aministration of the grants-in-aid from the time of the Despatch of 1854 up to date, the impression is irresistible that the reason of the grants-in-aid system in this Presidency being worked on a very limited scale, is the extensive nature of the machinery employed and fostered by the Government in educating the people of the country. To which must be added a further source of regret that even this small amount of aid, illiberal as it is in its character, is absorbed by one particular class of institutions, namely, those conducted by European and Missionary bodies, so that purely native enterprise is by this double exaction wholly left out in the cold. Either way the procedure of the Department testifies to a distinct abandonment of the policy sketched in the Despatch of 1854, one of the primary and fundamental aims of which was to develope native enterprise in educational matters in this country. The large number of Mission schools in existence, it must be remembered, are not the offspring of the grant-in-aid system, inasmuch as these could have been still supported and maintained by the different religious societies with which they are connected irrespective of Government aid.

Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Patell said, among other things:—I know of two schools in the Fort which are entirely supported by fees and which are in a thriving state. They are Fort High School and Fort Proprietary School. I think the statement is quite true that undue inportance is given by teachers and pupils, principally the former, to the Entrance examination of the University. The Entrance examination is generally the thermometer to indicate how efficiently a school is carried on; a private school attracts a larger or smaller number of pupils according to the number it passes at the Matriculation examination, and there can be no better proof of this than the advertisements of proprietors of private schools trumpeting the comparatively larger number of pupils each school passes every year. On this account, cramming is generally resorted to and the inefficiency of Matriculated students, noticed in my reply to the fourth question, may partly be attributed to this fault. As to private schools, I do not know of any attempt having been ever made to improve the physical well-being of the pupils; but I have lately come to know that every pupil of the Elphinstone High School is required to join some cricket club or produce a certificate of his being a member of a gymnasium. This plan would work well if the boys appreciated the importance of physical culture; but they are indifferent about it, and the parents are more so; consequently physical well-being may be said to be little attended to. Formerly gymnastics were part of the college curriculum, and the gymnasium class was suprintended by a Fellow in the Elphinstone College; I do not think the same thing is attended to so rigorously at present. I remember to have read somewhere that in one of the colleges at Cambridge it was necessary for a student who acquired a prize for literary attainments to be able to swim 200 yards; failing this he forfeited the prize. Some such form of exercise adopted in schools in connection with promotion and prizes, ought to work successfully.

The Commission rose for the day at about 1 p. m.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE POONA HIGH SCHOOL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 24.

A MEETING for the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Poona High School was held in the Town Hall, Hirabag, Poona, on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 7-30 a. m. The Hall and the approaches to it were decorated with flags and bunting. Mr. J. G. Moore, Acting Commissioner, S. D., presided, and there was a large attendance, including Mr. and Mrs. Lee-Warner, Rev. Mr. Squires, Rev. Mr. Rivington, Misses Sorabjee, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. V. Raste, Sirdar Bala Saheb Shastri Patvardhan, Sirdars Baba Saheb Natu, Shekh Mira of Wai, M. Y. Raste, Rao Bahadurs M. G. Ranade, K. L. Nulkar, S. P. Pandit, N. G. Sathe, Khan Bahadur Hosangjee Jamaspjee Dastur, Prof. R. G. Bhandarkar, Mr. K. T. Telang, Mr. Dorabjee Pudumjee, Rao Saheb V. B. Sohoni, Messrs. S. H. Sathe, V. B. Kanitkar, V. B. Bhandarkar, and V. P. Bhave.

Mr. Moore, on taking the chair, called upon the Head-master, Mr. V. A. Modak, to read the report for the past year. Mr. Modak then read the following report :—

Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen,—With your permission I will make a few remarks on the past history of the Poona High School. This institution was first established in the year 1851, by the amalgamation of the Sanskrit school with the elementary English school, which was then located in the Budhawar Palace. The amalgamated institution at first consisted of two departments, one the college and the other the school department, at the head of which was the Principal of the college. In 1857 the school department was raised to the rank of an independent High School, and was placed under the control of a head-master. It has since enjoyed a career of nearly 25 years of almost uninterrupted prosperity. It has ever taken a high rank in the Matriculation list of the Bombay University, and has often gained University prizes and scholarships. During the last year also it met with its usual success at the University and other public examinations. Out of 53 boys that went up for the Entrance examination of the University 23, that is, 43 per cent., came out successful, of whom 19 took up a classical language. The percentage of success which this school gained last year at the Entrance examination was thus much higher than the percentage (28) of the total number passed on the total number presented from all schools, as also than the percentage passed by many of the other high schools. The same result is shown by a comparison of the figures for the leading high schools for the past five years. This comparison also brings out another fact, namely, that there is no ground whatever for the regret which is felt and often expressed in some quarters at the substitution of native for European agency in the conduct of most of the Government high schools in this Presidency. Another feature of the prosperity of the school is its continual improvement, both in fees and attendance year after year. Five years ago, that is, during the year 1876-77, the amount of fees collected was Rs. 8,018, and the total attendance was 481; while during the last year (ending 31st March, 1882) the amount of fee collection was Rs. 12,351, and the total attendance 573. In five years the school has thus advanced in fee collections by above Rs. 4,000, and in attendance on the rolls by nearly 100; thereby reducing the annual cost to Government for each pupil from Rs. 38 to Rs. 20, that is nearly by half. The same steady improvement is shown by the increase in average attendance on the total attendance, which five years ago stood at 87 per cent., while during the last year it stood at nearly 90 per cent. During the current year the attendance in the school has risen even still higher, so as to make it very much crowded. There are at present 19 classes, and some of the present classes are so large that one or two additional classes must be formed; but there is not an inch of room to spare, and the present state of things must continue till the first quadrangle is restored. This growing prosperity of the school, both as regards fees and numbers, notwithstanding increased strictness in admission and promotion, and in the face of a keen competition from missionary and other private enterprise, must be partly attributed to the high place the school has ever maintained in the rank of the higher institutions of this Presidency. I cannot but think, however, that it is chiefly owing to the confidence which the people feel in the success and efficiency of the Government educational system. Two years ago, when we had met here on a similar occasion, I expressed a hope that we might witness the next distribution of prizes to our boy

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in the first quadrangle of the Vishrambag Palace, restored. This hope is not yet fulfilled, and I have been again compelled to draw upon the kindness of the Town Hall Committee for the use of this building on the present occasion. But I am glad to state that the restoration project has at last been sanctioned by Government, and I trust that the Public Works Department will make arrangements to take the work in hand at an early date. Out of the sums liberally subscribed by the public towards the restoration of the Vishrambag, amounting to about Rs. 12,000, Rs. 11,000 and odd have been actually collected, and are at present partly deposited in the Bank of Bombay, and partly invested in the Government Savings Bank. A new feature in the history of the school for the past year is the introduction of a mark-register in Marathi, called the "boys' register," to be kept and daily filled by each boy under the superintendence of the master, and weekly countersigned by the parents and guardians of the boy. This has effected a marked improvement in the regularity, punctuality, and industry of the boys, and has likewise secured the sympathy and co-operation of their parents and guardians, the value of which in maintaining proper discipline at school cannot be exaggerated. Many parents have expressed to me personally their grateful appreciation of the measure. Before I conclude, I must advert to a matter which has recently attracted considerable attention, namely, the provision for moral instruction in Government schools. It has been asserted in some quarters that Government schools pay no heed whatever to this subject. Such is not, however, the case. It is true that there is no systematic moral training in Government schools; but most of the school-books are full of lessons bearing on morals, and I know of my personal knowledge and experience that the teachers, in the course of their teaching and in their intercourse with their pupils, do take advantage of every opportunity which offers itself to impress on their minds a proper sense of duty and moral obligation.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting. He said.—Ladies and gentlemen,—At the request of the Head-master, Mr. Modak, whose acquaintance I had the pleasure to make in Sind nearly 20 years ago, I have consented to take the chair on this occasion, but I wish that the duty had been entrusted to abler hands. The notice which I received was so short that I was unable to collect, as I otherwise should have done, certain facts and figures in connection with this school since its establishment up to the present time. These would have been very interesting; but in their absence we must fall back on the figures and facts given for a shorter period in the report which the Head-master has just read; and I am sure you will all agree with me in thinking that the report is very satisfactory, and that the working of the school is exceedingly creditable to Mr. Modak and his able staff of assistants. The first point I notice in the report is the success which this school achieved at the examination held last year for entrance to the University: 53 boys presented themselves for examination and 23 passed. This in itself speaks volumes for the able Head-master and his competent staff, and it refutes the idea which exists, I hear, in some quarters that the substitution of native for English masters was a mistake. I confess I never heard of, much less shared, this idea; for I think that natives are peculiarly fitted by nature, and many of them by ability, for the work of teaching. The next, and what I consider the most gratifying, point is the decrease [illegible] Rs. 38 to Rs. 20 in the cost to Government [illegible] each pupil during the last five years. This [illegible] should be, and I trust that the decrease will [illegible] until it reaches nil, in order that the [illegible] may be devoted to primary education in the [illegible] villages. This is our most pressing need. The masses must be taught to read and write. This is the duty of Government. But higher education in the large centres must be supported by fees and grants from corporations or wealthy benefactors. I share Mr. Modak's regret that the outer quadrangle of the Vishrambag has not yet been restored, but I am glad to see that the work has been sanctioned, and that there is now some chance of its completion. One great want under which the school is labouring at present is, I am told, the want of a suitable gymnasium. Now, a gymnasium is a great want, no doubt, and it is admirable for in-door exercise; but what I should like to see is a large play-ground for the school. Surely there are vacant spaces in the city which might be made available either through the liberality of their owners or at a fixed rental. I have one such open space in my mind's eye now. I mean the Sanglikar's property—a fine large central open space which would suit the purpose admirably. I have often wondered why Hindu boys do not follow the excellent example set by Parsee lads, and play the noble game of cricket, the finest of out-door games. Probably it is for want of a play-ground, and I therefore hope that the want will soon be supplied. If you wish to keep your health and to work hard at your studies, you must give your body exercise. Why do not more of you ride? The parents of many of you boys can afford to give you horses, and you should ride about and see the country; and this riding will not only keep you in health now, but the habit will be useful to you all through your life. It is very gratifying to hear that moral training is not neglected in this school. To a man it is what a rudder is to a ship. The man who puts out into the sea of life without a moral rudder is sure to be wrecked. Some of you boys are about to leave school for college. I trust that you will continue that hearty application to your studies which has characterised your career in this school. I know not what your individual ambition may be, or what profession you may respectively wish to follow; but whether it be Law or Medicine or the profession of a Civil Engineer or the Government service, remember that you will have to work hard and compete for your diploma or your appointment. These are the days of competition, and the best men go to the front. Perhaps some of you cherish the hope that when the scheme of local self-government shall be introduced and developed you may be called upon to take a part in the government of the country. If so you should lose no time in acquiring a knowledge of sanitation and public improvements, which will be useful to you as a member of a Municipality or a Local Fund Committee. But let me warn you that if you choose the career of a public man, and if you discharge your duties honestly and truthfully, you must expect to be well abused. We all know that sanitary and general reforms mean taxes, and people object to pay taxes. But we must have sanitation and we must have taxes, so it will not do for you to court popularity by saying no improvement and no taxes, but to promote improvements in every possible way and to see that the taxes are levied only from those who can pay them and in proportion to the ability of each to pay. Others of you may inherit land and money wherewith to cultivate it. Let me recommend such of you to join the agricultural class and to learn how to turn your land to the best account. If your land is in the plains dig wells in it and plant mango and other fruit trees. These will bring you a handsome income, more than from cereals, in a few years. If you possess bare hill land, conserve it and sow it with seed, and although the return will be slower, still by the time you are of middle age you will possess a wealth of grass and wood. But whatever you may do, let it be done with a will and with the fear of God before your eyes, and you will then earn the esteem of your fellowmen, you will be loyal subjects, and you will lead a useful life.

Then followed the distribution of prizes, consisting of books worth Rs. 180, to about 40 boys. Most of these were prizes for general proficiency, and a few for proficiency in drawing, elocution, and gymnastics. The prize for gymnastics consisted of a turban. The prize-drawings, which consisted of enlargements of original photos, landscape scenes, and some pictures illustrative of incidents in romance, were exhibited to the guests assembled, and were much admired.

The Head-master then announced the following recitations, which had been provided for the amusement of the guests:—

English.—A portion of the trial scene in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice.

Persian.—A sonnet from Divani-Khakan (the works of the poet Khakan.)

Sanskrit.—(*a*) Prose: the description of an ascetic youth (from Bana Bhatia's Kadambari), (*b*) Verse: (1) Description of good men (Bhartrihari): (2) a struggle between love and filial obedience (Bhavabhati); (3) description of a great king (anonymous).

Marathi.—Description of the dexterity of King Nala as an archer (Raghunath Pandit).

All these pieces were gone through in due order, and the execution was pronounced admirable. The chairman expressed his special satisfaction at the recitations.

Mr. Modak, in thanking the chairman and other guests for having graced the meeting by their presence, said that although an apology was due to his Hindu friends for the exhibition being held on the Dasara holiday by a mere accident, still he was glad that it was a day specially fitted for such a ceremony, it being sacred to the worship of Saraswati, the goddess of learning.

The proceedings of the meeting were concluded by a few boys singing the National Anthem in Marathi, composed by a former master of the school.

BENGAL.

CHOLERA AT CALCUTTA.—During the last two days several deaths have taken place from cholera at Chitpore.—*Statesman.*

CALCUTTA RAINFALL.—The recent storm has brought up the local rainfall, so that it now slightly exceeds the average. The average rainfall for 24 years from January 1st up to October 21st, is 62·57, but the total fall for this period in the current year is now given at 64·48 inches.

HOW TO BREAK AN ELEPHANT'S HEART.—A few weeks ago the Port Blair authorities imported half-a-dozen elephants for the porpose of clearing jungle lands, and otherwise improving and making remunerative the convict settlement. These elephants had, however, been indented for, before the recent Government Resolution on jail products and convict-labour was made public. On arrival at Ross Island, the elephants were put overboard, and made to swim on shore. A few days after landing, one of the elephants became *must*, and an endeavour was made to send him to Coventry by swimming him over to Aberdeen Island, a harbour-master and steam-launch being sent as convoy. Half way across, the elephant changed his mind, and headed back towards his companions. The steam-launch cricled round him, and blew the whiste, but failed to alter his course? In this dilemma the harbour-master in charge was afraid to go to the animal's head, for fear that he might sink the launch with his trunk. There was nothing for it, but to hitch the stern fast on to his tail. The launch then steamed for Aberdeen Island, the towing gear tautened, and for a mniute it was a case of pull devil, pull baker, but the power of steam soon overcame that of brute force, and in a short time the elephant was beached—but he was dead.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

ACCIDENT TO A BICYCLIST.—While Mr. Johnson, a clerk in one of the mercantile offices at Madras, was returning home on his bicycle, he came into collision with a hackney carriage, opposite the South Indian Railway station, Egmore. Mr. Johnson was much hurt, and was at once conveyed to the General Hospital for treatment, where he is now doing well. The driver was taken into custody for careless driving.—*Madras Mail.*

THE BENIGHTED PRESIDENCY.—Judgment was given in the Salem riots case, by Mr. Wigram, last Saturday morning, and we have been unable to procure a copy of the judgment yet. The excuse now given is that it is being printed. Surely it could have been easily arranged that interested parties might have been allowed to obtain a copy without the delay of printing. One result of this has been that Mr. W. Grant has been obliged to delay making an appeal to the High Court for suspension of the sentences passed last Saturday, pending appeal.—*Madras Mail*, October 26.

A DESERTER.—Anthony Lazar, who was entertained as a Butcher (camp follower) at Madras, in the early part of August 1882, for the Bombay Commissariat, then proceeding with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, and who is alleged to have received as an advance three months' pay, viz Rupees thirty, and a complete kit, deserted the Force at Bombay in the month of September, taking with him his kit, and the clothes of several others. Was arrested by the Police at Madras on the 16th instant. It is expected that he will be conveyed to Bombay for trial.—*Madras Times.*

A MEMORIAL TO THE LATE COLONEL T. DYER.—The brother-officers and friends of the late Colonel T. Dyer, Deputy Adjutant General, of the Madras Army, have erected a beautiful little stained glass window to his memory, in Ringwood Church, New Forest, Hampshire, in neighbourhood the deceased officer's family reside. A brass tablet near the window bears the following inscription:—"The stained glass window at the end of this Church has been placed there by the brother-officers and many friends in Madras, of the late Colonel T. Dyer, Deputy Adjutant General, Madras Army, as a token of the high esteem in which he was held, and in affectionate remembrance of the companion whose untimely death they deeply deplore."—*Madras Mail.*

AN ATTEMPT TO EXCITE MAHOMEDANS AGAINST HINDUS AT BANGALORE.—A Lubbay Mahomedan named Shaik Hoosain, a leather merchant, a few days ago, got a large number of notices printed and circulated from a Press in the Broadway. Over a thousand copies were distributed among the different sects of Mahomedans in Bangalore, drawing their attention to the late Salem riots, and dwelling on the unity among the Hindus there, who, though of different sects, as the Mahomedans at present are in Bangalore, combined to ill-use the followers of the Prophet in Salem. The notice urged the different Mahomedan sects to become as one, following the example of the Salem Hindus. The District Magistrate having received information of the circulation of the notice, issued orders to the Second Magistrate, Mr. E. Pereira; and Shaeik Hoosain, with the printer and publisher of the notice, was summoned before him, and an explanation asked for, when they stated that they had issued these notices for the purpose of settling all disputes among the Mahomedan classes in Bangalore, so as to restore peace and a brotherly feeling among them. The Magistrate found it necessary to bind the parties down to keep the peace, under a recognisance of Rs. 500.—*Daily Post.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

DEATH OF A RAJAH.—The Rajah of Belaspore, who left Simla on the 15th instant, died on his way to his capital, on the night of the 17th. It is supposed that the cause of death was heart-disease. He began to feel unwell previous to his departure from Simla, and was urged to get back to his home as rapidly as possible. He had, however, only reached about half way when death overtook him. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, on hearing of the death of the Rajah, immediately proceeded to Belaspore, accompanied by his staff.—*Simla Argus.*

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE DEFENCE FUND.

WE have received the following communication from Mr. Wahab, Secretary to the above Fund:—

The accompanying letter has been received from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, in reply to an appeal recently made by the Committee, on behalf of their late brother officers in the Indian Medical Service. That appeal, a copy of which has already been sent to each subscriber, the Committee venture to think was a fair and unexaggerated statement of real grievances, and as such deserving of serious consideration on the part of the responsible advisers of the Crown; they cannot concur with Lord Hartington in the opinion that the reception of such a document, from whatever body emanating, provided it were temperately worded, and supported by facts, could fail to be "to the advantage of the public service or conducive to the interests of discipline;" and in rejecting it, they conceive that he has signally failed in a true appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of the high office he has the honour to hold; were similar sentiments entertained by all the members of a representative Government, there would, practically, be an end to most measures of reform, for all sources of information, as to the existence of injustice or abuse, other than those contaminated by officialism and red-tape, would thereby be effectually dammed.

Believing that the grievances, to which they have thus ineffectually endeavoured to direct the attention of the Secretary of State, are very real and important, the Committee are perfectly willing to use their utmost exertions for the purpose of bringing them under the consideration of Parliament during the course of the next Session; to do so effectually, however, they must be individually supported by the sufferers themselves, and their farther action will therefore necessarily depend upon the number of petitions to Parliament for redress, which may be placed at their disposal; should these be numerous, they fully believe in the possibility of insuring an unprejudiced inquiry, and, in such a case, the equity of the claims advanced cannot fail to secure ultimate redress.

India Office, 5th August, 1882.

Sir,—I am desired by the Marquis of Hartington to acknowledge your letter received on the 19th June, 1882, in which you, as representing a body described as "The Indian Medical Service Defence Committee," address His Lordship on behalf of the Indian Medical Service.

2. In reply I am to inform you that, notwithstanding that Lord Hartington consented to receive a Deputation of Members of Parliament, retired Officers and others, in 1880, and to refer the representations then made for the opinion of the Government of India, he does not consider it to the advantage of the Public Service or conducive to the interests of discipline that he should receive any further communication from a body, such as that which you represent, on points regarding the status of Effective Officers of the Army.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,
Military Secretary.

Surgeon-General R. Cockburn, 2, Story's Gate, Westminster.

LADY STRANGFORD AND THE EGYPTIAN WOUNDED.

LADY Strangford, writing to Lieutenant-Colonel F. Duncan respecting her work in Egypt, says:—

These wretched rebels have had the utmost difficulty in collecting an army at all, and it is most deplorable to look at the poor fellows. I believe that ninety-nine out of every hundred were impressed by absolute force, and were most unwilling combatents. A very large number are old men, who were torn from their villages and chained together by the wrist to prevent their running away, while they were forced to fight in their irons! All were told every day that if the English caught them disabled they would put shem to horrible and cruel deaths. This had led to many painful occurrences: some of the Arabs shot English soldiers who were kindly giving them water on the battlefields; and it also induced poor, wounded creatures to crawl away anywhere out of sight, so that many perished most miserably, or reached neighbouring villages after long days of suffering. Of these I have heard terrible descriptions from those who found them. Very many now lying in the Arab Hospital, had been five days without water or help of any kind. There is little chance of saving any of these, yet no one can foretell what nursing may do for them. These natives respond wonderfully to care and skill and all we want is to give it to them. You will have seen in the papers, probably, descriptions of the large Arab hospital here established by the Government, for many Englishmen have visited the 350 men now lying there from Tel-el-Kebir alone. Twenty-seven amputations were made on that field by the Arab surgeons; how much the wounded have suffered since I could not put into wards! The number of killed and wounded there is now ascertained to be, as nearly as can be counted, 3,000 but some are still coming in by threes and fours from the villages. We visited the Arab hospital at Alexandria, which they had intended to ask me to take over from them had not the fortunes of war carried the wounded to Cairo. It was a most melancholy place; and beyond the fact that each patient was placed on a wretched mattress, and that there were two visits daily from a surgeon, nothing of any kind seemed to be done for the poor creatures We have a fine airy house, which we hope will be full in a very few days, and then Arabs may see for the first time what nursing means. I must not stop to say more now, except the usual sentence that I want a great deal of money, and that if I getit I am in hope that the skill of our nursing staff will really make an impression in Egypt.

THE FRENCH IN AFRICA.

FRENCH activity for a moment repressed in Egypt is finding a vent in Tunis, on the Congo, in Madagascar. The theory that France has suddenly become indifferent to the extension of her influence abroad finds but little confimation in the sudden and significant development of an overmastering anxiety for ascendency on three sides of the African continent. We are not complaining of this, much less protesting against it; but it is worth nothing if only because it furnishes what may be useful precedents in the resettlement of Egypt. Especially is this the case in the matter of the capitulations in Tunis. As the Government and the administrative services of Tunis are to be definitively reorganized under French auspices, existing treaty rights are summarily to disappear. As for the international financial Commission, the first step, we are told, is to abolish it. The Control, consisting of six delegates elected by the English, Italian, and French creditors of Tunis, is an obstacle to the establishment of French authority. It must cease to exist. Half measures, says the *Republique Francaise*, only favour anarchy and encourage intrigue. What is wanted is a Resident with extensive powers—a French Governor-General, in short—who will establish the French protectorate on solid and durable bases. England and Germany, it is said, will offer no objection, and as for Italy her opposition does not count. The change will be made, no doubt; but the precedent can hardly be forgotten in the resettlement of Egypt.

Tunis, however, is an old story. The abolition of the capitulations, is merely the last leaf, or the last but one, of the artichoke, of which the first was the expedition against the Khroumirs. But, after all that we have heard of the reluctance of France to engage in foreign adventure, it is somewhat odd that immediately after the conquest of Tonquin in further Asia they should be threatening war in both sides of the African Contingent. The Chamber may possible apply a douche of cold water to the feverish aspirations of those who are dreaming of the protectorate of Madagascar and the colonization of the valley of the Congo, but at present the Chauvinists seem to have things all their own way. French activity in the great African island and on the mainland is stimulated by jealousy of their neighbours. Jealousy of Italy dictated the Bardo treaty; jealousy of England is causing them to threaten the independence of Madagascar; jealousy of Belgium and the International African Association is leading them to demand the annexation of a huge tract of Equatorial Africa. In all three cases the hope of commercial advantage lends a potent support to the promptings of national pride. The Congo, although interrupted before it reaches the Atlantic by many cataracts, is one of the greatest waterways of the world. It gives access to a basin of 600,000 square miles, peopled with many millions of natives, each of whom is a potential consumer of European manufactures. To secure the command of this vast market is no doubt a legitimate object of commercial ambition, and it is natural that the that the French should be proud of the exploits, of M. De Brazza, a naturalized French officer of Italian birth, in planting a station on the banks of the Congo at a place which is said to be the key of the two great commercial waterways of Central Africa But their protensions go far beyond the establishment of trading stations on the banks of the Congo. M. de Brazza claims to have placed the whole of the extensive region on the right bank of the river from the point at which it becomes navigable under the protectorate of France. The tricolour was hoisted, and left in charge of a black sergeant and two tirailleurs from Senegal. A negro chief named Macoco is said to have ceded to France all his territory, and henceforth no one is to be allowed to trade or even to pass without a French authorization. The *Temps* exultingly declares that this ceremony of M. De Brazza's has checkmated the schemes of the International African Association, and supported by most of the Persian papers it demands that the treaty with Macoco shall be ratified, that its energetic negociator shall be sent back to establish solidly the two posts which he has created at Ogowe and Stanley pool, and to establish a third upon the Alima, and that he shall be furnished with the means necessary to utilize the prestige he has already acquired among the natives. Mr. Stanley ridicules the pretensions of M. De Brazza. The natives, he says, valued a flag merely as a piece of cloth, and understood nothing about protectorates. That may be but the eagerness with which the French press is clamouring for the conversion of the shadowy pretensions of M. de Brazza into a solid South American conquest is not very reassuring to those who know by experience that the dominant idea of French colonial policy is not so much to extend "the civilizing sovernty of France" as to secure a monopoly for French manufactures.

We need only turn to the opposite side of the Continent—to the great island of Madagascar—to see how vast are the pretensions which can be built upon such a treaty as M. de Brazza claims to have secured from Macoco. Twenty-one years ago Radama II. ceded to a French company almost sovereign rights of colonization in the best parts of the island. The treaty was opposed by the chief men in the island, who in 1863 repudiated it by the summary but effectual method of killing the King who had concluded it. Two years later, under pressure, they consented to pay £40,000 as compensation to the dispossessed Company, and the formal recognition of his successor as Queen of Madagascar by the Emperor Napolean was believed to have finally terminated all French pretensions to any part of the island. The steady increase of English trade with the natives, and the predominance of the English missionaries at the Court of the Queen, completed the exclusion of French influence from the island. French consuls, backed by French gunboats, have been pressing French claims upon the Government of Madagascar, and a few months ago they asserted an absolute pretension to a part of Madagascar by the summary process of landing on the coast and hewing down the Queen's standards. The north-west of the island, inhabited by the Sakalavas, they said, was French territory. Yet only last year they had extorted a indemnity from the Government of the Queen for the death of some French Arab slavers who were killed by the natives of the north-west while attempting illegally to land slaves there. The sovereignity of the Queen over the disputed district was thus recognised in order to hold her responsibility for the act of its inhabitants, and then repudiated in order to assert the sovereignty of France. There are other matters of dispute, but they all spring out of the persistence of the French in pressing claims founded upon more or less mythical treaties of the Macoco-Brazaar type which seriously impair the independence and integrity of the Kingdom of Madagascar. Africa of late seems to have exercised a fatal fascination for the Western Powers. In the last fifteen years England has waged no fewer than six African wars. Our armies have fought in Abyssinia, in Ashantee, in Basutoland, in Zululand, in the Transvaal, and in Egypt. It would almost seem as if France were about to follow the same blood-stained path. Yet a contemplation of the barrenness of all our victories might well dissuade a less cautious nation than the French from adopting a forward policy on the African continent.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-quarters,
Poona, October 27.

H. E. the C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

No. 2 (Native Mountain Battery.—Lieut. H. F. Mercer, R. A., 2nd Subaltern, to be 1st Subaltern vice Minter.

Lieut. H. F. Gardner, R. A., Offg. 2nd Subaltern to be 2nd Subaltern vice Mercer.

2nd N. I.—Surg. J. W. T. Anderson to officiate in Medical charge during the absence of Surg. Major Taters on furlough.

10th N. L. I.—Col. C. D. J. Dodd, S. C., Offg. Comdt. 8th N. I. to be Comdt., vice Lt.-Col. Durand, retired.

28th N. I.—Surg. F. Barnes, to officiate in Medical charge vice Surg. D. C. Davidson, appointed to officiate as Civil Surg. Kaira.

Lieut. H. T. Butcher, R. A., 1st Subalterm No. 1 (Native) Mountain Battery having failed to qualify in the Native language, is removed from his appointment.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the following changes affecting R. A. officers in that command have taken place:—

Capt. E. C. Trollope, M. Batty. 1st Bde. has been appointed Adjt. R. A. Bombay District, vice Corfe deceased.

Capt. J. J. Congdon, Adjt., R. A., Aden Brigade, has been appointed to A. Battery A. Brigade R. H. A. and will proceed to Dublin for duty.

III. Capt. J. W. Yerburry, A. Battery 4th Brigade has been appointed Adj., B. A. Aden Brigade vice Congdon.

The undermentioned officers have passed a course of instruction at the Army Vetry. School, Poona:—

Lt. H. P. Hickman, D. Baty. B. Brigade, R. H. A.
Lt. R. M. D. F. Kelly, No. 4 Field Baty., Hydrabad Cont.
Lt. C. W. Kellie No. 9 (Mountain) Baty., 1st Brigade R. A. Cinque Ports Division.
Lt. E. F. Marriott, Poona Horse.
Lt. B. M. Hamilton, 2nd Bn. E. Y. Regt.
Surg. R. H. Robinson, A. M. D.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Capt. F. H. French (A. Battery 2nd Bde.) from 24th Oct. to 22nd Dec. to Ootacamund on medical certficate.

E. Y. Regt. (2nd Bn.)—Major A. E. H. Smyth, to Ahmedabad, from 10th Nov. to 10th Dec., private affairs.

26th Regt. N. I.—Lt. P. R. Legh., offg. Wing officer on probation, to Bombay, from 25th Sept. to 3rd Nov., on medical certificate.

A. M. D.—Surgeon P. H. Fox, to remain in England in extension, from 5th Oct. to 4th Jan. 1883, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

A. M. D. Surg.-Major C. W. Watling for six months on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, Assist. Magis. and Coll., has been granted by the Right Hon'ble. the Secy. of State for India an extension of furlough for 1 year.

Mr. N. Warde-Jones, Temporary Depy. Magis. and Depy. Coll., Backergunge, on leave, is transferred to Hooghly, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Surg. A. Barclay, Offg. Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Calcutta, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Professor of Pathology and Curator of the College Museum, from the afternoon of 12th Aug. 1882, during the absence, on leave, of Surg-Major J. F. P. McConnell, or until further orders.

Mr. J. R. Wallace, House Surg., Eden Hospital, is appointed to act temporarily, in addition to his own duties, as Resident Physician, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, from the afternoon of 12th Aug. 1882.

Surg-Maj. J. O'Brien, Offg. Civil Surg. of Burdwan, is appointed to act as Civil Surg. of Monghyr, during the absence, on leave, of Surg. E. Bevill, or until further orders.

Surg.-Maj. J. O'Brien will continue to officiate as Civil Surg. of Burdwan until relieved by Surg.-Maj. H. B. Purvé.

Surg. L. A. Waddell is appointed to act, until further orders, as Resident Physician of the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, from the date on which he received charge of his office.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

18th Oct. Sess. Judge, from Agra to Saharanpur.—Mr. C. W. P. Watts, Offg. Dist. and

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